THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 58. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

Washington's Birthday in London.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Annuities for the Princess Helena and Prince Alfred.

MONUMENT TO LORD PALMERSTON

Revision of the Neutrality Laws Demanded.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Gladstone on the Fenian Movement in America.

MORE TROOPS SENT TO IRELAND.

Alarming Increase of the Cattle Plague.

PERUVIAN IRON-CLAD AT BREST.

Sudden Close of the Prussian Parliament.

REDUCTION OF DISCOUNT BY THE GREAT BANKS.

Important Commercial and Financial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The steamer *Java* has arrived, with dates to the 24th ult. The steamer *Etna* arrived out on the 22d, and the *Virginia* on the 23d.

The new Inman steamship *City of Paris* arrived at Liverpool, and would sail on March 21 for New York. She averaged fifteen knots on her trip from Greenock.

The American banquet in London on the 22d, in honor of Washington's Birthday, was attended by about two hundred ladies and gentlemen. The Hon. Freeman Morse, Consul at London, presided. Among the guests were Minister Adams, the Secretaries of Legation, Hon. George Folsome, late U. S. Charge at the Hague, Professor Goldwin Smith, Cyrus Field, etc. Letters of regret were read from Hon. John Bright and other distinguished men. The usual toasts and sentiments were drank. Mr. Adams confined his speech to a brief expression of thanks and patriotic sentiments.

An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will be held March 8, to receive the explanations of arrangements made and agreements entered into with the contractors and others for laying the cable during the present year.

The House of Commons voted £6000 a year and a dowry of £30,000 to the Princess Helena, £15,000 a year to Prince Alfred, and the erection of a monument to Lord Palmerston in Westminster Abbey.

On the 23d, in the Commons, Mr. Gladstone said that no recent communications had taken place with the United States relative to the joint squadron to the coast of Cuba to stop the slave trade.

Mr. Laboachere called attention to the neutrality laws, and argued that the interests of humanity required their revision, and cited cases of Confederate privateers as evidence.

After some debate the Attorney-General admitted that the subject was of considerable importance, but he defended the course of the British Government, and trusted that the American people would see ultimately that it was only desirous of maintaining peace. The Government had no objection, and in fact advised Mr. Adams of its willingness to consider the question with the American Government, with the view of rendering the law as effective as possible.

Mr. Watkin asked if the Government had made any representations to the American Government relative to the Fenian proceedings in America.

Mr. Gladstone regretted that the subject had been brought up. The Government had no knowledge of any proceedings to justify them in making representations to the American Government. He believed public opinion in America condemned the movement. It would be undignified to remonstrate so long as no public act was committed amounting to a breach of the neutrality laws.

The Irish police continue actively to arrest suspected Fenians, and troops continue to be sent to Ireland.

The cattle plague is still increasing. The latest weekly return shows 13,000 cases, the largest yet. The army and navy estimates show a merely trivial reduction.

The Peruvian iron-clad *Huascar* remained at Brest under surveillance of the authorities.

The Chilian cruiser *Independence* had also arrived there.

The captain of an English vessel lying at Brest had been imprisoned for a week; it is supposed for furnishing arms and ammunition to the *Huascar*.

The Banks of France, Prussia, and Italy have all reduced their rates of discount.

The Prussian Government has suddenly closed its Chambers, on the plea that the proceedings of the Deputies in opposition to the Government tended towards strife. The action was quite unexpected.

President Grabon expressed the hope that the people would stand by their Representatives and the Constitution.

SHANGHAI, January 26.—Tea is quiet. Exchange, 6s. 5d.

HONG KONG, February 1.—Exchange, 4s. 7¼d.

A private telegram from Bombay estimates the deficiency in the new cotton crop at 400,000 bales.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, February 24.—Cotton—The demand has been to a fair extent throughout the week, but freely met by holders, and under the influence of the advices from America of increased receipts and a fall in prices, some decline was submitted to, but the reduction in the Bank rate tended to promote a steadier feeling at the close. American continued in general demand, and in the early part of the week commanded extreme rates, but during the last two days it receded and closed about ¼d. below the former quotations. Sea Island Cotton is quiet but unchanged. For other descriptions the decline ranged at ¼@¼d. ₱ lb.

The week's business amounts to 53 690 bales, including 8440 to speculators, and 11 000 for export. The following are the authorized quotations:—

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	20¼	18¾
Mobile	19¾	18¼
Uplands	19¾	18¾

On Friday the market was flat. Sales of 8000 bales, including 2000 to speculators and for export. Stock in port, 418,680 bales, of which 214,650 are American. Afloat from India, 520,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester markets are generally steady.

Breadstuffs.—Flour is dull and unchanged. Wheat is in limited demand at late rates. Corn is in retail demand, and prices rather favor buyers; mixed 28s. 3d @28s. 9d.

Provisions—Beef very firm, and new partially 2s. 6d. dearer. Pork—No American on the market. Irish firm at full rates. Bacon—Holders of American demand an advance, and prices tend upwards. Butter is quiet but steady. Cheese is in speculative demand, and 3s @5s. dearer. Lard 1@2s. dearer on the week; American 73s @76s. Tallow in fair demand for good at 48s@48s 6d.

Produce—Ashes drooping; Pots, 31s. 6d @33s. 6d. Pearls neglected at 34s.@34s. 6d. Sugars firmer and ¼@6d dearer. Coffee is in moderate demand. Rice is in good request, but prices are below the views of holders. Bark—sales of Baltimore at 7s. 3d. Linseed very firm at extreme rates. Cloverseed—sales of American red at 49s @50s. Linseed Cakes—sales at £9 10s @£9 12s. 6d. Jute very flat and lower. Linseed Oil quieter at 41s @41s. 6d. Rosin flat and easier. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 44s for French. Petroleum dull at 2s 2d @2s. 4d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring reports:—Wheat slow of sale; white American, 49@51s.; red, 46@49s. Flour keeps scarce at 26@28s. Iron quiet; rails and bars, £6 15s.@£7; Scotch pigs advanced to 77s. 6d. Sugar firm, and 6d @1s. better. Coffee firm. Tea unchanged; common congou, 1s. 1d @1s 1½d. Rice quiet. Linseed firm and tendine upwards. Linseed Cakes in good demand; American barrels, £10 15s @£11; bags, £10 10s. Linseed Oil, 38s 9d.@39s. Spirits of Turpentine is offered at 44s. Petroleum, 2s. 5d @2s. 5½d for refined; Spirits, 1s. 5d @1s. 6d. Sperm Oil sells at £120. Tallow in firm demand at 47s. 9d.

The Latest Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL, February 24, P. M.—Cotton—The sales to-day amount to only 6000 bales, including 1500 to speculators and for export. The market is very dull and easier.

Breadstuffs quiet and without change.

Provisions firm at yesterday's prices. Rosin still declining.

LONDON, February 23, P. M.—Consols closed at 87¼@87¾; Five-twenties, 69¼@69¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 76¼@77; Erie Railroad, 53¼@53¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £627,000.

There has been a steady demand for 5 20s during the week, and some business done in Erie and Illinois Central at the prices given, but other American securities are neglected.

LONDON, February 24.—Further arrests of Fenians were made yesterday. A box of grenades and Orsini shells were seized in Dublin.

PARIS, February 24.—The Bourse is flat. Rentes, 69f 32c.

A revolution has broken out in Roumania. Prince Couza was taken prisoner by the army and forced to sign his abdication. The Legislature unanimously proclaimed Count Flanders Hospodar amidst general satisfaction. Much excitement prevails in the neighboring principalities.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from Philadelphia the ship *Queen* at Liverpool.

The Texas State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—In the Texas State Convention an effort to base representation in the Legislature on the number of free persons failed. The Committee on the Legislative Department expresses unqualified opposition to negro suffrage. Provisions have been made for the election of State officers as soon as practicable.

The Finance Committee reported a sweeping ordinance declaring all debts contracted by the State in the late war null, and forbidding the Legislature to assume the payment thereof.

Dr. Gener made an able minority report, favoring unlimited suffrage.

The Convention passed an ordinance making five years' residence a necessary qualification for legislators. White suffrage will probably be restricted, in order to cut off the blacks.

The steamer *General Sedgwick* had arrived from New York and discharged.

At New Orleans middling cotton, 31c. Freight to Northern ports, ⅛; to Liverpool, ⅛@⅜d. Freights are very dull, and several vessels have been sent away in ballast. The steamer *Wellington* has arrived from New York.

George A. Starr, convicted of killing William L. Sevier, of Versailles, Mo., has been recommended to Executive clemency.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 8.—The Senate is not in session to-day.

House of Representatives.

The special order of the day was the consideration of public bills as follows:—

A supplement to the common school law relating to the maintenance and education of destitute orphan children and brothers and sisters of deceased soldiers and sailors.

The bill proposed requires every board of school directors, within ninety days, to forward to the superintendent of common schools, a list of the orphan children of sailors and soldiers and brothers and sisters names under sixteen years of age, within their district.

School directors are also to make arrangements for the maintenance and schooling of orphans with parties they may select. Relatives of orphans who prefer to support them may, with the sanction of the State Superintendent, draw not exceeding sixty dollars per annum for each orphan.

The bill was discussed at length, its opponents contending that it interfered with the present system.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—General Palmer has commuted the death sentence of the guerilla, James Harry Wells, alias A. M. Henry, and Samuel A. Berry (one-armed Berry) to ten years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, subject to the approval of the President.

American Fishermen in New Brunswick.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., March 8.—The Lieutenant-Governor of this province has issued a proclamation, warning American fishermen off from the in-shore fishing grounds after the 17th inst.

Fires in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 8.—Accounts from Cape Cod report that large fires took place in the towns of Brewster and Sandwich, on Wednesday night.

Arrival of the "Borussia."

NEW YORK, March 8.—The steamer *Borussia* has arrived. Her dates have been anticipated.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Liberal Advances—Quantrell, the Guerilla—General Mejia Created a Field Marshal—Maximilian's Legal Tenders—A Mutiny Among Belgian Troops—Marshal Bazaine Thinks there will be War with United States—Newspaper Suppressed.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *Herald's* Mexican correspondence says that all the country in the neighborhood of Tampico is entirely in the possession of the Liberals. The communication with San Luis Potosi is cut off, but has partially been reopened in consequence of the Imperial movement in that direction.

Quantrell, the Missouri guerilla, is reported as turned up in Mexico.

Maximilian has created the grade of Field Marshal, and General Mejia is to be the first appointed.

Twenty millions of legal tender paper is to be issued by the Imperial Government.

The Belgian troops have refused to fight under the Imperial General Mendez, who shot Arteaga, not caring if the Belgian prisoners should be shot in retaliation. General Bazaine wanted to have every fifth man of the offenders shot, but the Empress interfered in their behalf. The Belgians say they are willing to go home in disgrace, but will not fight under Mendez.

General Bazaine is stated to have intimated that he thought there must be war with the United States.

Heavy detachments of troops have been sent to Queretaro and San Luis Potosi.

The newspaper *Noticioso* has been suspended for exposing the falsity of the assertions of the French newspapers in Mexico.

Details of the Fight at San Ignacio.

This morning the following was published in the official newspaper of this department:—

TANGANCICUARO, January 30, 1866.—To his Excellency the Minister of War, etc., etc.:—I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that on my arrival at Uruapan, which was on the 26th of this month, I received information through my scouts, that a command of the enemy, under Regules, was in Jiquilpan. Immediately afterwards I arranged a plan to attack him, and to this end retired my forces to within the limits of the Department of Jalisco.

When there, I divided my command into two columns; the first one, under Colonel Farquet, being composed of 450 of the Guanajuata battalion, 100 of the Yturbide battalion, 150 of the regiment of Michoacan, and 200 of the Barcas. With this column was also placed two pieces of light artillery. The second column, under the orders of Colonel Santa Cruz, consisted of 400 infantry of battalion of the Emperor, 200 ginetes of the 4th Cavalry Regiment, 100 of the Piedad's, and armed citizens from Ario. I went with the second column.

I ordered Colonel Farquet to march with his column via Tinguindin and Reyes, while I moved direct, with Colonel Santa Cruz's column, for Tangancicuaro, the point of my combination. One object which I had in view being to prevent the enemy from sweeping round by the north or south of Zamora, and escaping to the Sierre Caliente.

My calculations proved correct. Regules, hearing of the advance made in the direction of Reyes, made a countermarch, and passing by Tinguindin, hoped, with forced marching, to reach Tangancicuaro as a point of safety. As Tangancicuaro was exactly the point of combination to which both columns were moving, this move of Regules was exactly what I wanted.

As soon as the enemy had reached the Rancho de la Palma and formed so as to meet the column under Colonel Farquet, I moved up in the rear of his position with the other column to the Llano de Espejo, distant two leagues from Tangancicuaro. As soon as the enemy was advised of this he formed line-of-battle on the table land of the Rancho de la Palma, and stationed detachments at Cerro de la Lvaguna and Paso de la Cerreta. His cavalry he sent to Las Joyes de Rirgen, to Elias, and to the Llano de Espejo, fronting my position.

After I had made my reconnoissances, and calculated the strength of the enemy's force, which was about 3000 men, I sent a small force directly forward to make a feint attack on the line of entrenchments behind which the enemy was posted, while with all but a small reserve I made a flank movement to the hill of San Ignacio. This hill we took, together with the first line of works, in about fifteen minutes.

After this, as the enemy became concentrated, he massed all his cavalry in a small open space and sent his infantry to hold a second line of works.

Now commenced a lively engagement.

Two hundred of my infantry charged the enemy's second line, and did so with such enthusiasm that the enemy was paralyzed and completely defeated.

Just at the time when this charge was made the enemy's cavalry struck one of our flanks and moved up rapidly on one of the pieces of artillery, and actually lanced two of the artillerists, and made prisoners of all the rest.

For the moment the enemy seemed to be gaining the ascendancy. But I at once gave such orders as brought my command again into a position of continuity of line, and then making a grand charge, compelled the enemy to abandon his prisoners and retreat with such precipitancy that, before the battle was ended, we had made quite a number of important captures. The whole affair lasted about three hours.

By half-past 7 P. M. the enemy had dispersed in all directions. Regules escaped with about three hundred of his command by him, the principal part being mounted. * * *

I have four hundred and eighteen prisoners. Among these are some officers.

I lost twenty-two killed of the battalion of the Emperor and forty-five wounded in all.

RAMON MENDEZ, General.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Railroad to Hagerstown—The Steamer "Cuba"—Heavy Gales—Loss of a Schooner, Etc.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—The city's subscription for four thousand shares to the capital stock of the Western Maryland Railroad, to complete said work to Hagerstown, passed the first branch of City Councils yesterday by nineteen majority. It will certainly pass the second branch.

The elegant steamer *Cuba*, Captain Rollins, sailed yesterday for Havana and New Orleans, with full freight and passenger list.

Terrible gales have been prevailing since yesterday, causing very low tide.

The schooner *Liberty*, of Baltimore, sunk yesterday in Chesapeake Bay. Two of the crew were drowned.

THE FENIAN SCARE IN CANADA.

10,000 Volunteers Ordered Out.

MONTREAL, March 8.—The morning papers say that last night orders were received by the militia authorities to call out 10,000 volunteers within twenty-four hours, and that last night guards were stationed at the armories, and everything put in a state of defense for any emergency that might arise.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

General Scott—Military Changes—The Veto in Louisiana and Texas—Freedmen's Affairs—The Port of Matamoras, Etc. Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—General Scott is still here, and not at Pensacola, as reported.

It is rumored that General Steedman succeeds General Canby, and that General Fullerton will be the President's Private Secretary.

Recruiting for the Liberal army is going on here.

The President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill arrested the contemplated emigration of a large number of Texans to foreign countries.

The freedmen's affairs in Texas are favorable, and in this State more satisfactory.

Goods are selling at Houston, Texas, twenty-five per cent. below the invoice price.

The report of the abrogation of the decree making Matamoras a free port was erroneous. The law requires the payment of the duties at Matamoras instead of the interior.

Governor Wells has issued a proclamation ordering municipal elections on the 12th inst. Mr. Carr, of Belize, Honduras, is here end avoring to open regular steam communication between that port and New Orleans. Governor Austin, in his address to the Belize Legislature, recommends official aid to the undertaking. On the 12th inst., daily passenger trains will run on the Jackson road, making close connections with the roads above.

The President has notified the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad that one-half of their accrued dues must be paid by the 15th of April, and the balance by the 15th of June next, or they will be forever barred.

General James Longstreet has been elected President of the Great Southern and Western Life and Accident Insurance Company, just established here.

General Dick Taylor has leased from the State the new canal connecting the upper part of New Orleans with Lake Pontchartrain for $750,000, payable in annual instalments.

General W. P. Benton, the new Collector of Internal Revenue, has arrived here.

Arrival from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The steamer *George Cromwell*, from New Orleans, arrived at this port this morning.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Stocks are dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 106¾; Cumberland preferred, 48¾; Illinois Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 73¾; N. Y. Central, 91¾; Pennsylvania Coal, 50; Reading, 98¾; Hudson River, 104; Canton Co., 43¾; Missouri 6s, 78¾; Erie, 85¾; Treasury 7·30s, 99¾; Ten-forties, 96¾; Five-twenties, 102¾; Gold, 131¾.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Cotton is dull at 43c for middlings. Flour dull; sales of 7500 barrels at $6 85 for State; $6 75@8 40 for Western; and $8 20 @15 50 for Southern; and $7 60@11 50 for Canadian. Wheat and Corn dull; sales unimportant. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $26 25 for Mess. Lard firm. Whisky dull.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Cotton unsettled and irregular. Sales of 2000 bales. Receipts to-day 2899 bales. Middlings nominal at 44@45. Gold, 131½. Sterling, 42.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

THURSDAY, March 8.—Beef Cattle are in better demand this week at an advance. About 1500 head arrived and sold at from 15¼@16. for first quality Pennsylvania and Western steers; 13¾@15c. for fair to good; and 11@13c. ₱ lb. for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

165 head P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 14@15.
300 " Jones McClees, Chester county, 14@15
70 " A. Christie & Bro., Lancaster co., 14@15½.
40 " Owen Smith, Lancaster county, 14@15½.
120 " H. Chain, Lancaster county, 12@15
50 " E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 14@15.
20 " A. Kennedy, Chester county, 14@15½
120 " P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 13@15.
51 " Montague & McFillen, Chester co., 12@15.
40 " J. McKillen, Lancaster county, 14@16.
90 " Ulman & Bochman, Lancaster co., 15@16.
80 " L. Frank, Lancaster county, 12@14.
95 " Shomberg & Frank, Western, 12@14.
30 " Hope & Co., Chester county, 14@16.
50 " B. Hood, Chester county, 14@16.
20 " Dryfoos & Brother., Western, 12@14.
50 " J. A. Chain & Brother, Pennsylvania, 14@15.

Sheep.—Prices have advanced; about 6000 head arrived, and sold at from 6½@8½c. ₱ pound gross, as to quality.

Cows are without change. 50 head sold at $40@65 for Springers, and $50@80 per head for Milch cows, as to quality.

Hogs—Prices are rather better, owing to the light receipts; 800 head sold at the different yards at from $14@14·50 the 100 pounds nett.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 8.—Cotton is dull and prices drooping.

Cloverseed sells slowly from $5 50 to $6·50 for fair and choice quality. We quote Timothy at $3 87½.

Flaxseed is firmer, and is wanted at $2·80.

There is very little demand for Flour, and only 1500 bbls. were taken at $8 75 ₱ bbl. for good Western extra; $8@9 for Northwestern family; and $11 to $14 for fancy lots, including 400 bbls. of the latter on terms kept secret. There is very little doing in Rye Flour, and we continue to quote at $4 75@5. In Corn Meal no change.

The Wheat Market is extremely quiet. 400 bushels fair red sold at $2·25; a choice lot of 1000 bushels at $2 30; and 6000 bushels red and white on secret terms. Rye commands 85 cents. Corn comes forward slowly, and the demand is limited. Sales of 2500 bushels yellow at 70 cents, in store, and from the cars; and 2000 bushels at 72 cents. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1100 bushels Delaware, in the cars, at 49 cents. Prices of Barley are unchanged. 1400 bushels Malt sold at $1 40.

Trade in Groceries and Provisions is small, and prices generally drooping.

Whisky is in limited request. Sales of 125 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio at $2 28@2 30.

—In Paris there are 28,760 street lamps, all of which are regularly lighted before the close of the day, and burn during the whole night. The flame has fixed dimensions, regulated so as to produce a light equal to one and a half of that of a carcel lamp, burning forty-two grammes of oil per hour. There are eighty men belonging to the municipal service, and as many inspectors of the Parisian Company, charged to superintend the efficiency of the whole apparatus; they make their rounds every night, accompanied by men whose duty it is to rekindle any lamps which may have gone out, and take note of those which burn badly.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Injunction Against the Lombard and South Streets Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—In Equity—Justice Strong.—The City of Philadelphia, et al., vs. The Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway Company. In this case, which we reported on the argument of the bill in equity and demurrer thereto, Justice Strong this morning delivered the following opinion:—

The first ground assigned for the demurrer to the complainants' bill is that the Legislature cannot delegate to the city of Philadelphia the right of assenting to or departing from the exercise of the franchise conferred by the General Assembly upon the defendants. In support of this reason it is urged that, by the Constitution, all the legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in the General Assembly; that it is in its nature inalienable, and that a delegation to the city of a right to dissent from the exercise of a public franchise granted to a corporation would be an admission of the city to a share in the law-making power. It is undoubtedly true that the Legislature cannot admit any other body to a participation with itself in the enactment of a law, nor can it delegate to a local legislature, or even to the people of a municipality, the power to determine whether a law shall have vitality or not. But this principle is misapplied when it is used to negative the power of the Legislature to grant a franchise dependent upon certain conditions, one of which may be that before it can be exercised the assent of some person or persons shall be obtained. Such a grant, though having the form of a law, is, after all, in substance but a conveyance of a portion of the public right, and there is no reason why it may not be partial or subject to conditions precedent, as well a unrestricted and unconditional. When the Legislature creates a corporation, with power to build a railway on a street of a city, subject to the assent or dissent of the City Councils to such a use of the street, the assent of the Councils gives no force to the legislative enactment, and the dissent does not destroy it. No legislative power is delegated to the City Councils by such an act. Their interposition is a mere condition attached to the grant, a restriction of the franchise. The right to build the railway is not conferred absolutely, but is made dependent upon a contingency. Our books are full of cases in which grants of power made by the Legislature, the exercise of which was made dependent upon the action of a portion of the people, or the approval or disapproval of some municipal corporation, have been sustained as legitimate action of the General Assembly. Even the case of Parker vs. The Commonwealth, 6 Barr, 507, relied upon by the counsel of the defendants, recognizes and approves the distinction between a condition in law, valid under the Constitution, and a delegation or transfer by the Legislature of its functions. Without undertaking to cite those cases, I refer to two only in which the principle is clearly enunciated. In Commonwealth vs. Painter, 10 Barr, 214, an act of Assembly directing the County Commissioners to determine the exact site for, and to erect public buildings in the new county town of Delaware county, if a majority of the voters of the county should vote in favor of the change, was held to be constitutional. And in Moers vs. The City of Reading, 9 Barr, 188, where it appeared that an act had been passed empowering the corporate authorities of the city to subscribe for shares in the capital stock of a railroad company and requiring them to submit the question of subscription to a popular election, the result of which should determine their action, Black, C. J., in delivering the opinion of this Court, used this language:—"It is argued that this is not an exertion of legislative power by the Assembly, but a mere delegation of it to the people of Reading. We cannot see it in that light. Half the statutes on our books are in the alternative, depending on the discretion of some person or persons to whom is confided the duty of determining whether the proper occasion exists for exercising them. But it cannot be said the exercise of such a discretion is the making of the law. New privileges, conferred upon a public corporation, need not be absolute and peremptory, so far as to force them on the members against their consent. When individuals, or corporators, are merely authorized to do a thing, the doing of it necessarily depends on their own will, and we can see no reason why the acceptance of a new power, tendered to a public corporation, may not be made to depend on the will of the people when it is expressed by themselves, as well as when it is spoken by the mouths of their officers and agents." This language, it is true, was spoken of powers conferred upon a public corporation, but it shows clearly the distinction between making a law, and a conditional grant of power. I conclude then, that the Legislature were competent to grant to the defendant, a right to build a railway on certain streets of this city, and make the exercise of the right dependent upon the assent or dissent of the City Councils, or, in other words, grant a franchise limited by the condition that the Councils should assent to the occupation of the streets. But even if this is not so, it will not help the defendants in this case; for, if their right to build a railway is, by act of Assembly, made dependent upon their obtaining the assent of the City Councils to its exercise, and the Legislature had no constitutional power to grant a franchise thus restricted, the act of Assembly is void, and the defendants have no right at all to construct a railway.

The next question raised by the demurrer is, whether, under the act of Assembly by which they were incorporated, the defendants can construct the railway over and along the streets named in the bill, to wit:—"By Front or Water street to Walnut street, thence down Walnut street to Delaware avenue, thence along said Delaware avenue to Dock street," without the assent of the City Councils, or whether they are affected by the ordinances of February 28, 1860, which ordained that no person or body corporate shall be allowed to remove the cobble pavement on any of the highways of the city without first procuring the assent of the Councils of said city. The tenth section of that act (P. L. 1861, page 707) enacted that they should be subject to all the ordinances of the Councils of the city. This, then, was a condition of the grant of the franchise, and as the grant is to be construed most air ally against them, the subjection must be regarded as a subjection to the ordinances then existing, one of which was a prohibition against removing cobble pavement on any highway without first procuring the assent of Councils. The subjection spoken of in the act extends to all the powers granted, as well for the construction of the railway as for its subsequent use. There is no reason to justify us in holding that any ordinance the City Councils had the power to pass is not one of those to which the franchise granted to the defendants was made subservient by the legislative provision that they should be subject to all the ordinances of the said Councils. What authority have I to say that while their conduct in the use of their road shall be subordinated to city ordinances, their conduct in building their road need not be? The act of Assembly makes no difference, and no reason for a difference is seen. The Legislature recognized a paramount authority in the Councils, and, I think, with great propriety. This was ruled in this Court on the 31st of March, 1863, by my brother Woodward, in a case between the same parties, in which it was sought to restrain these defendants from removing the cobble pavements on Lombard and South streets, for the purpose of building their railway. In that case he ruled that the act under which they were incorporated (the same act I am now considering) did not authorize the defendant to construct a railway on those streets without the consent of the City Councils. I concur with his opinion. It is true that after that decision was made, the defendants obtained a Supplementary Act of Assembly (the supplement of April 14, 1863), by which they were empowered to extend their railway from the intersection of Front and Lombard streets, along said Front to Dock street, and along said Dock street to Delaware avenue, and they were authorized to construct and lay the said railway, without obtaining the consent of the City Councils. This very supplement fortifies the construction I have given to the original act of 1861, for it under that act the consent of the City Councils was not a prerequisite, the last mentioned provision of the supplement was superfluous.

But the supplement covered nothing more than the railway then authorized. It was the railway as described in the first act, and its supplement, that the defendants were authorized to construct without obtaining the consent of the City Councils. It was that alone. Being a private corporation, the Act of Assembly is not to be held as giving them any more power than plainly appears in the words of the grant. As to the streets and parts of streets which it was contemplated the defendants might occupy in the construction of their railway, *then in view of the Legislature*, consent of the Councils to the occupation and to the removal of the pavements became no longer necessary. So far the company was relieved from subjection to the ordinance of February 28, 1860. On the 18th day of May, 1865, however, the defendants obtained a further supplementary act, by which they were authorized to extend their railway track north, by Front or Water street, to Walnut street, thence down said Walnut street to Delaware avenue, thence along said Delaware avenue to Dock street. This is a new extension, along other streets and parts of streets, not in the view of the Legislature when the supplement of 1858 was enacted. It is not the railway spoken of in the supplement of 1863. To its construction and use, I think, the provision of the first act, making the company subject to all the ordinances of the City Councils, applies. The act of 1863 did not repeal the tenth section of the act of 1861. It only excepted, partially, from the operation of that section the railway as then authorized. I am of opinion, therefore, that the defendants have no right to remove the pavements, and construct a railway on the new route described in the act of 1865, without first obtaining the consent of the City Councils. And, if this is correct, the city of Philadelphia, being the legal custodian of the streets which the defendants propose to invade by their extension, has exhibited in its bill a right to the restraining power of this court.

Here I might conclude. This in fact disposes of all the reasons assigned in support of the demurrer, and conducts me to the conclusion that they are without foundation. The bill does present a case for an injunction against the proposed use of those parts of Front, Water, and Walnut streets, and Delaware avenue, defined in the supplement of 1865 as the route of the new extension.

There is, however, another consideration which is fatal to the demurrer, though applicable to Delaware avenue alone.

The bill charges that Delaware avenue, from Dock to Walnut, is not a highway over and on which the Commonwealth has any power to grant any franchise, except on making compensation to the city of Philadelphia, as trustees under the will of Stephen Girard, and also making compensation to the other complainants, who have aided the city by agreements and otherwise in accomplishing the objects enumerated in said will (some of which agreements are set out), and that Delaware avenue is not a highway made so by due process of law, or by a plenary dedication of the owners of landed estate. The demurrer admits all the averments of fact contained in the bill, though I agree, it does not admit mere inferences of law. It is argued that the facts thus charged are averred as legal inferences from other facts. Specifically stated, I do not think so. They are averred directly and positively, and while it is true that reasons are given for the averments, and that those reasons consist of other facts, those facts are stated as evidence only in support of the main averments. And looking at them, without relying upon what is urged to be only a legal deduction from them, I am of opinion that they show rights in the complainants superior to any constitutional power of the Legislature to grant any private corporation the privilege of making a railway upon Delaware avenue without providing for compensation to the city of Philadelphia, as a trustee under Girard's will, and compensation to the other complainants, who have made conveyances or agreements, expressly to subserve the purposes of the trust. Delaware avenue is not such a highway as is under the unlimited control of the Commonwealth, the mode or use of which can be regulated by the Legislature at its pleasure. The public right is very peculiar, and there is nothing in the bill to diminish the force and effect of the averment that the avenue is not a highway that the Legislature can appropriate, or grant the use of to a railroad corporation, without providing for compensation to the complainants as owners of private property.

I will not now spend time to consider the question whether, under Mr. Girard's will, bequeathing $300 000 to the Commonwealth, on the conditions described therein, one of which was that laws should be enacted to enable the making of the avenue, the removal of obstructions, and the prohibition of obstructions eastward thereof, coupled with the acceptance of the legacy, a contract was proffered and concluded, by which the Commonwealth was disabled from authorizing a railroad on the avenue even upon making compensation. This is a grave question, and the present case does not demand an answer to it. It is enough that the trustees under the will, and the grantors to the trustees for the purposes defined in the will, have not so devoted it to public use as a public highway, that it can be used for a railroad, without their assent, and without compensation made to them.

The demurrer of the defendants is, therefore, overruled, and a perpetual injunction to the defendants will be decreed against extending their railway along Front or Water street to Walnut street, and down Walnut to Delaware avenue, without first procuring the assent of the City Councils of Philadelphia; and a perpetual injunction will be decreed against constructing a railway along Delaware avenue from Walnut to Dock streets, or on any part thereof.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—William Harmer was charged with receiving a horse, the property of Charles Miller, knowing the same to have been stolen. The evidence for the Commonwealth showed that the defendant came honestly by the horse, having purchased him from a man to whom he had been entrusted for sale by the prosecutor. This fact being proven, the Commonwealth abandoned the case, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Ernest P. Steck was convicted of assault and battery on one John Hess, and was fined $5 and costs.

Thomas A. Sieppacher was charged with larceny, as bailee of $70. The prosecutor not appearing, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Alexander Thompson and Morris Kennard, colored, charged with assault and battery on Samuel Mead, also colored, were acquitted.

Jacob Shaltaker was convicted of a charge of malicious mischief. Sentence deferred.

No other cases being ready, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

THE WEAVER AND GIVEN CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce.—The contested election case was to have been resumed this morning, but the Court stated that they had concluded to refer it to an Examiner to take the testimony. It will therefore be proceeded with before an Examiner appointed by the Court on Monday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, March 8, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices continue unsettled. In Government bonds there is little or nothing doing. 103 was bid for 5-20s; 104¾ for 6s of 1881; 99¼ for 7·30s; and 90 for 10-40s, coupons off. State and City loans are dull. New City 6s sold at 90¼@90½, the former rate a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 32, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¼, an advance of ⅛; North Pennsylvania at 35@35¼, no change; Lehigh Valley at 62, a slight decline; and Reading at 49¼, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; 115½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Norristown; 54¼ for Minehill; 26 for Elmira common; 23¾ for Catawissa common; 29¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 51¼@51½; and Hestonville at 33@33¼, the former rate a decline of ¼; 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; and 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$700 City 6s, new	90¼	10 sh Lehigh Nav	52¾
$1000 do	90¼	100 sh N Penna	35¼
$1000 Pittsb'g 6s	67	5 sh do	35
$1000 Pa R 1st mt	95¼	300 sh do..ts..s30	35¼
$1000 N Pa 6s	84¼	100 sh Hestonv..b60	33¾
$1000 Elmira R. 7s	91¼	200 sh do lots..30	33¾
300 sh Sugar Valley	2	200 sh do..b5.lots	33¾
300 sh do	2	100 sh do	33
300 sh do..b30	2 1-16	200 sh do....lots	33¼
100 sh NY & Mdb	30 5	100 sh do....b5	33¾
900 sh do. lots	s30 5	100 sh do.....b30	33¾
7 sh Lehigh V	62	100 sh Cata pf...b30	32
100 sh Reading	s30 49¾	100 sh Big Mt	b5 5
100 sh do	b30. 49¾	50 sh Chas & Walnut	51¼
9 sh Penna R	55¾	50 sh do	51¾

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying	Selling
American Gold	131¾	132
American Silver, 1s and 2s	127	128
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	123	124
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	132¾	12 M.	131¾
11 A. M.	132	1 P. M.	131¾

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Test Case for the President.

From the Tribune.

Whether the Rebel States shall be admitted promiscuously, or whether each shall be heard on its own merits, are questions upon which Congress and the President differ. Congress proposes to consider each application. The President insists that all the States are reconstructed according to his method, and should be admitted. He could not, therefore, justly object to having the whole question tried on the evidence in any one of his eleven cases. Suppose Congress should adopt his view, and agree to examine the credentials of Louisiana as a specimen State. She is doubly fortunate in having sent not only Senators and Representatives to Washington, but also a Delegate, claiming to represent the Territory of Louisiana. The latter, the Hon. H. C. Warmoth, has collected, in a pamphlet of great ability, the leading facts and arguments on the general question.

It appears there are two Constitutions of Louisiana in existence. One is the amended Constitution of 1861, which requires the officers of the State Government to swear allegiance to the Confederate States. Probably that instrument will be admitted to be a somewhat imperfect basis for the Congressional representation of the State. The other is the Constitution framed by a convention called under a military order, known as General Order No. 35, dated at the headquarters of General Banks, March 11, 1864. In this order, no respect was paid to any previous organic law. It was based on the supremacy of military law, was carried by military force, temporarily sustained by the same means, and ever since, down to this day, has been upheld, overridden, or disregarded at the discretion of the military authorities. It was ratified by 6836 votes to 1566 against it; the whole being cast in twenty parishes, while in twenty-eight parishes no elections were held. In 1860 the vote in these twenty parishes was 26,694; the whole vote of the State, 50,510. So much for the "popular" character of the Constitution on which the existing State Government is organized.

There are three parties in Louisiana. The "Democratic" party, which at the last election cast 23,000 votes, denounces in its platform the Government under which it voted as the "creation of fraud, violence, and corruption." The Republican party, casting 19,000 votes, white and black, ignores the Constitution wholly, declaring "there has been no State Government here save that which the Governor, tempered by the military authorities, saw fit to give us." There is a third party, calling itself Conservative, and which naturally omits to have any opinions in its platform; but its leaders, one of whom was a claimant for a seat in the last Congress, are sending letters to Washington urging Congress to protect them from the very Government in virtue of whose title they before asserted the right of the State to representation.

If we turn from an inquiry into the origin of this Government to an inquiry into its character, we find that it is to-day nothing but a machine for restoring to political power the Rebels who, in 1861, against the known majority of the people, engineered the State out of the Union. The Legislature which has just adjourned was composed almost exclusively of persons lately in insurrection against the Government. The courts charge the grand juries that it is treason to advocate equal suffrage. The Executive is a renegade radical, who has abandoned the party which originally elected him Lieutenant-Governor, gone clean over to the Rebels, proclaims the disorganization of "the Abolition party, spite of its apparent success in the war," and predicts its death as a result of an attempt to enforce taxation for the maintenance of the public credit. He has organized militia to protect Rebels and harass loyalists. "General John Scott, of the late insurgent forces, is General John Scott of the Louisiana militia; Colonel Louis Bush, of the C. S. A. forces, is now Colonel Louis Bush of the Louisiana militia. So it is over the whole State of Louisiana. Rebel soldiers, officered by Rebel officers, with Federal arms, are to be the military questioners of the rights, liberties, and property of Union men. These are to have no voice at the ballot-box which will be heard, and they have no arms given them to protect themselves against outrage and oppression." The Legislature backs up the Governor with a law prohibiting "any person or persons to carry firearms on the premises or plantations of any citizen, without the consent of the owner or proprietor, other than in lawful discharge of a civil or military order,"—under penalty of fine and imprisonment. In pursuit of the same policy, the schools for the freedmen have been discontinued all over the State, while the freedmen are heavily taxed to support schools from which they are excluded. Cases of indictment by the grand jury, mock trial before a Rebel court, and imprisonment for the offense of loyalty, are perfectly well authenticated. That sort of law is mercifully reserved for the whites. For the blacks we find a code of laws establishing a system of serfdom, forbidding the free passage of blacks from one plantation to another, and under the form of apprenticeship and vagrant laws, re-enacting slavery in fact. The details of these statutes we have heretofore explained, and need not repeat.

Such is a faint and imperfect picture of one State that by the mouth of the President presents itself as a member of the Union, and demands immediate admission to Congress. Its claim has no single element of legality or of loyalty. The Government of the State is republican neither in form nor in substance. The commonest rights not merely of the freedmen, but of the white Unionists of the State, are contemptuously denied. There may, or may not be, any other State which presents in any respect a better record, or better evidence of loyalty to-day. But what we say is, that this is one of the eleven States the immediate admission of all of which is urged by the President as not merely advisable but imperative; and the merits of his advice must be judged by its effect in this one instance. If it be denied that the test is a fair one, we revert immediately to the theory of Congress, that the claims of each State shall be considered separately; and each admitted or rejected on its merits. Which alternative will the friends of the "President's Policy" accept?

The Canadian Ministers on the Reciprocity Negotiations.

From the Times.

The Canadian Minister of Finance has availed himself of a political banquet to explain and vindicate to his countrymen the course which he and his co-delegates pursued in the recent negotiations at Washington. Some of his remarks possess an interest beyond the Province, as serving to indicate the grounds on which the proposition submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means was founded, and the conclusions at which a clear-headed man has arrived in regard to the immediate effect of the abrogation of the treaty, with no commercial substitute of any kind.

In the first place, Mr. Galt justified the readiness of the delegates to acquiesce in reciprocal legislation instead of a treaty, as the basis of future intercourse, and their further willingness to disregard points of form, if these were found to interfere with the main object in view. "It is not by standing up for minor points," he said, "that a man preserves his self-respect, but by holding fast to those great points in which more than mere etiquette is concerned;" a remark which we commend to some of the gentlemen at Washington, who would allow the whole question of reciprocity to go by default, rather than give up their punctiliousness in the manner of reopening negotiations. In such a case, precedence or formality amounts to little. The main end to be attained is the renewal of some commercial arrangement, which can be reached only by a resumption of negotiations, tending to the adjustment of mutually satisfactory terms. To enact the bill now before Congress, or any other bill, without consultation with representatives of the Provinces, will be futile; for it will give effect to but one view of the question, while really useful legislation presupposes an arrangement resting upon mutual concessions and securing mutual advantages.

Although necessarily disposed to encourage a cheerful spirit among the provincials, and to hold up a prospect of trade in other directions, as an ultimate equivalent for the trade that will be lost with the United States, Mr. Galt frankly admits the present embarrassment which must follow the cessation of reciprocity. He expresses great regret at the failure of the late negotiations, "because," he is reported to have said, "I believe we cannot suddenly change our customers without inconvenience, and because, as a practical man, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that there will be a great disturbance of trade resulting from the termination of the treaty." Undoubtedly; and from this "great disturbance of trade" our mercantile community will suffer as well as the people of the provinces. It is not possible suddenly to arrest a trade so vast as that which has grown up under the treaty without producing inconvenience and loss on both sides of the lakes. Comparatively, of course, the disturbance will be less seriously felt by this country than by Canada, because in our case the amount of trade to be affected bears a smaller proportion to our aggregate of trade. Some interests, especially upon the frontier, will nevertheless suffer seriously, and, in the existing position of business matters, beset as they are with uncertainty, we cannot prudently afford to be indifferent to a trade amounting to sixty or seventy millions annually.

Mr. Galt is "not without hope that the time is not remote when the United States will restore the trade to a satisfactory footing." If Congress were not given over to the negro, to the neglect of the vast financial and commercial problems which await solution, we too should hope that a few months would suffice to establish relations of reciprocal trade more liberal in their nature, and consequently more fruitful of profit, than the relation which is about to terminate. Sooner or later, we are confident, such a result will be reached; and meanwhile, perhaps, a little experience of the evils as well as the losses which the disarrangement of legitimate commerce on the northern frontier will occasion, may help to bring some of our Congressional obstructives to their senses.

To hasten this result, however, our business people should exert themselves to impress upon Congress the importance of the interests at stake, and the necessity of caring for them promptly and practically. We have reasons for believing that the Secretary of the Treasury appreciates the embarrassments to his Department, and the injury to the revenue which will be inevitable if no arrangement be entered into. The measure prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means is in itself proof that that body at length begins to realize the necessity of action. It is therefore expedient for the commercial bodies of our cities to make themselves heard upon the subject; as it is also expedient for those who are familiar with the trade carried on under the treaty, and who will be the first to feel the effects of its discontinuance, to exert themselves by petition and otherwise to induce the Ways and Means Committee to revise its scheme, and adapt it more judiciously to the purpose contemplated. The Chamber of Commerce of this city might, with particular propriety, take the lead in the movement; for having last year adopted a report in favor of a renewal of the old treaty, with modifications, its members may be supposed to look with more than common satisfaction upon the liberal terms which the Provinces are now prepared to sanction.

The Great Issue and the Great Danger Before the Country.

From the Herald.

"Revolution!" said Henry Clay on an important occasion before Congress, "we are in the midst of a revolution." The remark was not inapplicable in his day; but it is a thousand times more applicable to our present political situation. We had on Tuesday, for instance, a resolution from the Committee on Reconstruction, defining the position of Congress in reference to the admission of the members from Tennessee. In order to show how far the exclusive policy thus devoloped is in conflict with the President's restoration policy, we reproduce this morning, in full, his admirable off-hand speech of the 22d of February to a visiting body of the citizens of Washington.

On the same evening, in support of the President, we had here in New York a namby-pamby, milk-and-water speech from Mr. Secretary Seward, according to which everything was as it should be, and President and Congress would work affectionately together. But what is the truth? Let the intelligent reader look over this frank, earnest, and patriotic address of President Johnson, and then to the subsequent proceedings of Congress, and Mr. Seward's speech will appear as a mockery and a delusion. To repeat an expression to which he owes his fame as the great leader of the Northern anti-slavery crusaders, there is an "irrepressible conflict" between Congress and the Administration, in regard to which we have no promise or prospect of a compromise. The issue and the danger thus broadly presented to the country, we think we cannot too often or too earnestly submit as demanding the instant and serious attention of the American people.

What is this rupture between Congress and the Executive? The President contends that in the reorganization of the Southern States on a basis which includes the ratification of the great constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, the repudiation of secession and the Rebel State debts, the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States, and the protection of the freedmen in their civil rights, the States concerned are entitled to readmission into Congress, so far as they can present representatives of approved and undoubted loyalty. He pleads for their restoration; he protests against the obstructions placed in the way by "a central directory;" he complains that the course of this directory, headed by Thaddeus Stevens, is disorganizing and revolutionary; and he deplores the tendencies of Congress to constitution tinkering as dangerous to the Government in its present form, and preparing the way for a despotic system.

This is the President's position, and his indictment against the Reconstruction Committee and the radical majority of each House of Congress. And what is their response? That not one Representative from the lately rebellious States shall be admitted into either House short of a law of Congress declaring each of said States in its turn satisfactorily reconstructed and qualified for admission. And what are the qualifications demanded? On Monday last there was a report from the Reconstruction Committee to the House, proposing to admit the Tennessee members "on an equal footing with the other States, on the express condition that the people of Tennessee" maintain their present local laws excluding all Rebels from the elective franchise for five years, and from eligibility to office as long, and that the State shall agree never in any shape to recognize any of the debts of the Rebellion, nor claim or allow any compensation for emancipated slaves; and that these conditions be ratified by the State before the act of her admission shall take effect. This was the report of the Committee; but it was referred back to them with the objection from several of the members that this plan "does not afford sufficient guarantees of fidelity to the Union and of protection to the freedmen."

With the return of the report to the House we shall doubtless have these omissions provided for; but we have enough to establish the spirit and purpose of this Congress. In the indignant refusal of the House to receive an official communication from Governor Worth, of North Carolina, we have the declaration in effect that all the work of Southern reconstruction done by the President goes for nothing; that Congress rejects it, and will apply its own conditions of restoration. The prospect, therefore, of the admission into Congress of any of the eleven excluded Southern States for at least two years to come is very gloomy. In this policy of exclusion Stevens and his followers are playing a desperate game for the next Presidency; but it is full of mischief and fraught with danger to the country. It involves serious losses to us all and to the Treasury, in the continued derangements of Southern industry and trade, and the aggravation rather than the abatement of the social and political demoralization of the South growing out of the Rebellion.

But there is still the greater danger of a revolution in the Government itself, from the system of the fathers of the Union to a centralized despotism. There are already constitutional amendments enough before the two Houses, if adopted, to revive the reign of the Long Parliament and another Cromwell to turn it out of doors. The President takes his stand against these dangerous innovations, even to the extent of rejecting all powers of patronage greater than those which he believes the Constitution will warrant. He believes that with the amendment securing the abolition of slavery throughout the country against all contingencies, the Constitution will answer our present purposes. Down to the late Rebellion it had carried us through seventy years of progress and prosperity, and unapproached in the growth of any other nation. It had carried us through domestic trials and foreign wars in spite of the incubus of African slavery; and with that incubus removed, surely the two sections may live and prosper in harmony under the Constitution as it is, till sufficiently harmonized for its revision with all the States in council.

This is the way of union and safety; but it is not the way of our present fanatical Radicals of Congress. Their way is that of the provincial discipline of the Roman empire, and the maintenance of their power in the Government, though it may change the Government itself from the servant to the master of the people—from a republic to an oligarchy established in Congress. This is the danger against which President Johnson stands forth the champion of the people, and the people, in vindication of their sovereign rights, must stand by the President. The issue and the danger before them will admit of no other course.

The British North American Confederation.

From the World.

The project of uniting all the British North American provinces in one grand confederation, which was agitated last year, and fell through by the opposition of the lower provinces, is revived with the prospect of early success. At a banquet which took place, a day or two since, in Cornwell, Upper Canada, where the principal Canadian Ministers were present and made speeches, this subject was put forward, in a tone of confident prediction, as if no doubt was entertained of an immediate favorable result. The influence of the Imperial Government has been brought to bear on the lower provinces, and it is expected that the union will be consummated at an early day.

One of the most powerful causes of the new impetus given to this project, is the failure to procure the renewal or extension of the Reciprocity treaty. The geographical position of the upper provinces, which stretch along behind a belt of our States interposed between them and the ocean, renders intercourse with us, and transit for their products through our territory, a commercial necessity. If they cannot obtain it by treaty, there is a strong temptation to acquire its advantages by annexation. The confederation is one of the means of countervailing this tendency. If consummated, it will foster national spirit and the pride of independence; for nobody supposes that so populous and extensive a country, united under one Government, can long remain a dependency of a foreign crown. Great Britain thinks the United States are already too large and powerful for the general balance of power. She would, under any circumstances, object to our further growth by annexation. She has much stronger objections to our enlargement at her expense.

She has no expectation of holding Canada permanently; she regards it as certain that her North American colonies will be ultimately annexed to the United States, or ultimately independent. She can concede their independence without loss of prestige; and by that means establish an allied nation as a partial counterpoise to the United States. This, at present, is the leading object of her American policy. She is doing all in her power to favor a spirit of self-importance, and to promote the desire of independence in her North American possessions. She encourages them to exercise some of the highest functions of sovereign nations. Her ministers and agents are allowed to go to Washington and negotiate directly for reciprocity, without any appearance of responsibility except to the colonial Government. In all matters of domestic legislation she leaves them perfectly free. By the projected union their thoughts will be strongly turned towards independence; and she can easily direct their national aspirations towards a throne, to be filled by one of the sons of Victoria.

If there are germs of an annexation party in the upper provinces, there are none in the lower. But if Canada should be annexed, the feeble lower provinces could not expect long to escape absorption by so powerful a neighbor. When the United States should come to own the territory on both sides the St. Lawrence, they would naturally covet the provinces that guard the entrance to its mouth, and lie on the gulf into which it empties. In view of the danger of ultimate annexation, resulting from the loss of the Reciprocity treaty, a successful appeal can be made to the loyalty and British feeling of the lower provinces in favor of the confederation; and we shall probably witness, this spring, the completion of an arrangement fraught with important consequences in the future history of this continent.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
BAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS, HAIR NETS.
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices 9 12§

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets Cambrics Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 25c to $1 50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED KILTS, newest styles of my own importation.
[illegible]

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order altered and repaired. 4§

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Has just received a large and splendid assortment of
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.
Purchasers wishing a
HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH
Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.
Also, a large assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 13smth §rp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
8 30§

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
A large assortment of
Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.
Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
of every description in the world. 2 10

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock, of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, &c. &c.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS.
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 5 19 6m

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 14

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.
OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. OGDEN.
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.
On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 80 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.
Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.
The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.
These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.
A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.
Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $210 92 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.
Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston Street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET,
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.
GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.
1 17 4p

5 20s.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

OPENING.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
WILL OPEN,
THURSDAY, MARCH 1,
A NEW LINE OF [2 26 12t
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ 706 CHESNUT STREET

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels Dressing Cases Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses Spectacles, Card Cases China and Gilt Ornaments Pocket Cutlery, Razors Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Neck ties, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards Steel and Plated Chains Watch Keys, Shawl Pins Violin Strings Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases 3 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT ANY AMOUNT. 11 15

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.*]

LARGE FENIAN MEETING AT NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL.—Last evening a meeting of the friends of Irish independence was held at National Guards' Hall. Long before the hour of organization the large hall was densely crowded, quite a number of ladies being present. "The General Sheridan Circle" came marching into the hall with martial music. John Keenan was chosen chairman, and Michael Nash secretary. Mr. James Gibbons made a few introductory remarks, after which he introduced to the meeting Hon. Henry A. Worthington, ex-Congressman from Nevada Territory, who was received with great applause.

He said he was pleased to see such a large number of Fenians present. Why should you not succeed in the movement you have inaugurated? For almost three hundred years you have been bowed down and your nationality gone; English functionaries appointed to administer your laws. Put away your humanism and go into the fight with England, and so strike her that she may feel it. Build up your army, and thus testify to your Fenianism. I don't desire to see the United States or any power send ships of bread to England; but I do desire to see the United States send cannon balls, minie balls, etc. into their midst. If you want your independence you must get it at the cannon's mouth. If the American Government be true to itself the American Government can help you. We will give orders not to interfere with your gunboats. If we do interfere it will be after you have left the United States. If you get your gunboats upon the ocean, we will have one of our quick-sailing vessels out to pick you up in case of accident, and protect you as belligerents. If we do that, it will be an army in itself. I tell you, Ireland, backed up by the American people, can whip a half-dozen Englands. Who can doubt the success of your cause? Be true to yourself, and true to the land of your fathers. You are seeking to obtain the same great end, therefore harmonize your organizations, and pour out your money to purchase the Irish bonds. In the little town in which I live there is a great Fenian sentiment prevailing. The speaker concluded his remarks amid great applause.

Captain Edward Powers was next introduced. He said:—You are citizens of this great republic, and as such many of you have defended the flag of this country. A new issue is offered, that issue being the freedom of an island, of a people, held by a Government who opposed the republic of America, and now we are prepared to oppose that Government on a principle of right. We look to the extension of liberty. We are met here to night for the purpose of committing no act that will cause a marshal to seize you all, but we are assembled here to decide what neutrality means. If it is proper that England should send out an *Alabama*, it is right that the United States should send out a vessel to destroy the commerce of England. When an unjust partisan will enter into a ring to cripple a great nation, it is our duty to stand and break down that power. I care not for the difference of opinion. I listened to the gentlemen who spoke last night. Consider what you have to do. The men who enlisted in 1861 went on an excursion. That excursion party was a lesson. The battle of Bull Run led to a review of 70,000 men. If your men did so much for America, why not do it for the green flag of Ireland? Do it, because it is for the liberation of your native home. Friends, purchase a rifle, learn to shoot, to fire, and then you are masters of England.

The Chairman here read a despatch from New York stating that General Sweeney had left that city at 6 o'clock.

Mr. W. F. Carlin was next introduced, and made an excellent address, giving a statement of the wrongs inflicted upon Ireland by the English Government, and in conclusion called upon all to secure Irish bonds, and thus contribute to the cause of redeeming Ireland. His remarks were frequently applauded.

A gentleman in the audience made his way to the platform and handed in five dollars towards the cause, saying that he was good for five dollars a week for one year.

Several other gentlemen came forward and contributed money.

Colonel O'Reilly then made a short address, after which Mr. Keenan recited a piece of poetry on the Irish Rebellion of 1798.

A Mr. Johnson, during the course of his remarks, was interrupted by great cheering. General Sweeney having made his appearance in the hall.

As soon as order was restored, the General stepped forward and said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I wish I could find words to express my thanks for this hearty and cordial welcome. I doubly appreciate it on account of the cause in which it is given. I am glad I am here with you now. I have come here to tell you that every man must act at once. I have myself been hard at work for weeks past. We have been, and are making preparations in the great object. We have already made large purchases of arms. Ireland is on the point of revolution. I hope they will not rise at present. It is an attempt on the part of England to make her rise at present by suspending the writ of habeas corpus. I have said that we must act at once, or the glorious opportunity may pass away. Nature now gives us pontoon bridges, and we can accomplish our object as sure as God's in Heaven. We want certain means to put arms in the hands of our friends. While our friends are struggling in Ireland we must strike for them, and the game will be in our own hands. There is no law to prevent a United States citizen to carrying his arms throughout the United States. We cannot organize an army to leave for war with another nation. Canada is the point, she has a frontier, and there are a hundred places to enter. If the enemy concentrate at one we can enter another. Canada once in our possession, we will be joined in less than three months with Americans, and we can get all the materials we want. When we conquer that territory we will demand the United States to acknowledge us as belligerents. England's weak point is Canada. Strike at England's commerce, and that is her vital point. If Ireland was free England would sink to a third rate power. Bring England to terms by striking at her commerce. Our opportunity is now, while Ireland is struggling for existence. This country is flooded with soldiers, and they have their arms in their possession. I have not come here to make a speech, but for twenty years I have been preparing to break the chains of my native land. It has been my ambition to see that green flag float over my native land.

The General here concluded, amid tremendous applause. The meeting then adjourned.

THE CITY TO BE CLEANED.—Yesterday morning contracts for cleansing the streets of this city, and the removal of all dirt, garbage, offal, ashes, dead animals, and other refuse matter therefrom, were entered into by Mayor McMichael, in accordance with an ordinance adopted at the last meeting of City Councils. For cleaning that part of the city north of Market street, the contract has been awarded to Messrs. Smith & Hill; and for the district south of Market street, to Mr. Henry Bickley. These parties are well known as having formerly been contractors with the city for the same work. Mr. Bickley had charge of the street cleaning in the old city proper for a number of years prior to consolidation. Mr. Smith undertook the same work two or three years ago, but was unsuccessful, and we believe his contract was set aside by Mayor Henry, who received such authority from Councils. At that time, Mr. Smith's contract was directly with Councils, a fact which placed many obstacles in the way of a proper performance of the work.

The contracts just made by the Mayor are under authority of a law which limits the sum to be expended to $95,000 per annum for a term of five years, payable monthly in equal portions, after the work is done. Streets in the business portions of the city are to be cleaned twice in each week, the work to be done at night, or between 6 P. M. and 8 A. M.; and all other paved streets, alleys, courts, lanes, gutters, and gutters under railway crossings, are to be cleansed at least once in each week. Ashes, garbage, and other refuse matter are to be removed once in every week. The contractors are also required to keep the inlets to public sewers clean and clear of all obstructions. The entire work of cleaning the city will be done under the supervision of the Chief Inspector of Streets, and a Joint Committee of Councils, who are authorized to reserve one-twelfth of the whole amount of such contract as may be due each month, to guard against any default on the part of contractors. Arrangements are being made to commence the work during the coming week, and it is hoped the city will soon be placed in that state of cleanliness for which it was at one time so remarkable.

POLICE ITEMS.—George Bowers, William Bratton, and Wm. Wood had a final hearing yesterday, at the Central Station, on the charge of having been concerned in the theft of money from a desk in the Standard Mill. This is the case in which the superintendent of the mill was unjustly suspected, and it was stated yesterday, by one of the witnesses, that Bowers, who afterwards confessed to the theft, had been set to watch the superintendent and report his movements. The officer who had the matter in hand testified to the recovery of about one hundred and thirty dollars from under a platform at the depot of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, where Bowers confessed he had placed it. Bratton was charged with an additional offense, that of having in his possession a promissory note for about three hundred dollars, the property of Mr. Samuel W. Randall. Mr. Randall testified that he last saw the note in the early part of January last, but he could not tell how it was taken out of his possession. The accused were all held for their appearance at court.

Yesterday Alderman Lutz bound over Wm. Speakman and Wm. S. Wright to answer the charge of selling lottery policies, and Harrison Lanning and Daniel Epley, on the charge of aiding and abetting in the sale of policies.

Michael Barron was arrested on Tuesday afternoon for reckless driving. He was the driver of the wagon which ran over and fractured the arm of Mr. Brecheman, at Second and Dock streets. Barron was held to answer by Alderman Hurley.

A colored man named James Frugeson was arrested on Tuesday afternoon, at New Market and Green streets, by Officer Fisher, of the Seventh District Police, upon the charge of the larceny of a shirt. He was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer by Alderman Toland.

An individual named John Fisher was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Catren, of the Eighth District Police, on the charge of the larceny of a quantity of lead pipe. He was held in $500 bail to answer by Alderman Boswell.

TRIAL OF DISINFECTANTS.—Yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Second and Morris streets, two new disinfecting compounds were tested in the presence of several physicians and members of the Board of Health. The deodorizing liquids are patented. The experiments were conducted by the inventor. One of the liquids is for use in cesspools, the other for disinfecting putrid offal. Both were tried with success, so far as changing the odor of the decomposed matter was concerned. The experiment with the offal was more successful than the other. It is claimed that by the application of the compound to the contents of cesspools, the latter, while deprived of its noxious effects upon the atmosphere, loses none of its qualities as a fertilizer. A more extensive trial would probably be necessary to determine fully the value of the invention, although several of the gentlemen present expressed satisfaction at the results.

COLLECTING ASHES.—Our citizens are glad to avail themselves of any means that may be offered for the removal of ashes, in the absence of their removal by the authorities; but some of the vehicles employed for that purpose are the most unsuitable that can be imagined, and should not be permitted to be used. One was seen upon the streets yesterday, which was almost shaken to pieces at every turn of the wheels, and the ashes, having been piled up to the height of three or four feet in the middle of it, with a tailboard not more than six inches high, they were constantly falling out, and were blown into the faces or over the clothes of the passers-by. Suitable covered carts or wagons should only be permitted to be used in the removal of ashes, whether done by the authorities or otherwise.

A WOMAN SHOT.—About 8 o'clock last evening, William Snell, wife, and small son were walking up Girard avenue together, and when near Vienna street some unknown person fired a pistol at the party, the ball from which took effect in the head of Mrs. Snell, causing a flesh wound. The injured woman was removed to her residence, No. 229 Palethorp street.

A City's Amusements.

A letter from Dresden thus sums up the operatic and theatrical performances of the past year in that city:—"From the report of the Royal Theatre, just published, it appears that there were three hundred and twenty-five nights between January 1 and December 31, 1865, on which the house was open to the public, and during the year no less than one hundred and eighty-two different pieces were played, of which twenty-three were produced for the first time, and forty were what is called '*neu-einstudirt*.' Of the one hundred and eighty-two different pieces forty-two were operas. The total number of performances (three or four smaller pieces being sometimes given on one night) was four hundred and fifty-two. Shakespeare was performed seventeen times, Schiller sixteen, Gœthe five, Lessing three, Mozart twenty, Meyerbeer seventeen, Auber fourteen, Wagner thirteen, Weber eight, Rossini six, Donizetti five, Boieldieu four, Cherubini three, Beethoven two, Bellini two. There are not many theatres, we should think, where such a variety of really good performances are given."

—A French marquis enlisted the other day as a musician in the French army. His band is stationed in the neighborhood of Paris. He began life not only with a coronet in his cradle but with an estate of $200,000. All of it is gone except forty dollars, and he is only 28 years old. It melted in woman's false smiles and false protestations.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $200, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 16

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

FOYER OF ACADEMY.
CHAS. H. JARVIS'
FOURTH MATINEE,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 8,
AT FOUR P. M.
SINGLE ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR
Tickets and Programmes at the Music Stores. 3 3 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN..........Resident Manager
THIS EVENING,
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·30.
The great Historical Drama, in three acts, Dramatized by J. C. FOSTER, Esq., and entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
Athos..........Mr. F. MORDAUNT
Porthos..........Mr. C. LEWIS
Aramis..........Mr. F. FOSTER
D'Artagnan..........Mr. G. H. CLARKE
The performance to conclude with Planche's charming episode in two acts, entitled
CHARLES XII.
OR
THE SIEGE OF STRALSUND.
MISS JOSIE ORTON AS EUDIGA.
Charles XII, King of Sweden..........Mr. J. T. WARD
Adam Brock..........Mr. F. MORDAUNT
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 10,
NINETY-SEVENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 9,
BENEFIT OF MR. F. MORDAUNT.
MONDAY EVENING, March 12, will be produced a powerful Local Drama, entitled
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.
TUESDAY, MARCH 13, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
BENEFIT TO THE FIREMEN
disabled at the late disastrous fire.
In active preparation
THE LOST JEWELS.
Admission to evening performances, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·30.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MR. FRANK MORDAUNT
takes pleasure in announcing his
THIRD ANNUAL BENEFIT,
On FRIDAY (To-Morrow) EVENING, March 9, when a varied bill of attraction will be presented, consisting of the ever popular
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar (1st time in this city)....Mr. F. MORDAUNT
Supported by the full strength of the company.
The celebrated Poem, written by our townsman, Henry B. Hirst, Esq., entitled
SHALL AMERICA RULE?
F. MORDAUNT.
Concluding with the glorious drama of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Ragged Pat (first time)..........Mr. F. MORDAUNT
Judy O'Trot..........Mrs. F. MORDAUNT
All the favorites in the cast.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
UNABATED SUCCESS OF "SAM."
THIRD WEEK OF MR. CHANFRAU.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF "SAM."
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
De Walden's five act Comedy of "SAM."
Sam..........Mr. CHANFRAU
Laura..........OLIVE LOGAN
Dick, Sam's Tiger..........C. T. PARSLOE
Bill Crockett..........DE WALDEN
General Rosiyn..........Mr. F. F. Mackay
James Plushley..........Owen Marlowe
Miss Euphemia Rosiyn..........Mrs. Thayer
Emily Cropley..........Mrs. T. A. Crease
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU.
Positively last night of "SAM."
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
Laughable Burlesques, Humorous Farces,
Delightful Ballads, Comic Pantomimes,
GENIUS—NOVELTY—MERIT.
Amusements of all nations combined. Star Dramatic Company. Grand Corps de Ballet. Ethiopian and Pantomime Corps.
Evening—Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7·30.
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LADIES AND CHILDREN Matinees will be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2·30.
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTIC TALENT.
SIGNORA JOVETTA, THE GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE.
M'lle Duling, Mr. C. W. Smith, and his grand Corps-de-Ballet, 100 talented Artists.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
THURSDAY, CLARKE AS TONY LUMPKIN.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
A GREAT BILL TO NIGHT,
Goldsmith's brilliant Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Boucicault's effective Drama of
THE WILLOW COPSE.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE
When he will appear on the same night, for the first time, as Major De Boots in
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
AND
TOODLES.
Which two comic characters Mr. Clarke has acted in New York alone 250 times.
SATURDAY, Clarke's forty-second and farewell night.

SCITAMORHCYLOP.
IRELAND,
with the Voyage Home to New York
PAINTED ON 36 000 FEET OF CANVASS,
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
AT NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET Street, above Twelfth,
Commencing MONDAY, March 12.
THE CABLE JUBILEE,
"NEW YORK ILLUMINATED,"
AND THE CELEBRATED
"BURNING SHIP,"
given with each entertainment.
ADMISSION reduced to..........25 CENTS
Performance at 8 o'clock P. M.
Matinee, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Scholars admitted to Matinee for 10 cents.
Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. 3 7 6t

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
SECOND WEEK, AND POSITIVELY THE LAST, Commencing
MONDAY EVENING, March 5, and
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS,
with their splendid
BRASS BAND.
Brilliant reception of
EMMA J. NICHOLS,
The Jenny Lind of America.
Admission, 30 cents. Four tickets for $1. Children 15 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
3 5 4t At 3 o'clock.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition. 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,
Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the
United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers
Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way. **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. 2 10 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

STOVES. RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHLEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria. W. H. McCAFFERTY,
2 16 General Superintendent.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·25 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9·60 P. M.
Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downington at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 12·30 Noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.
Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS.
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.......... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.......... 3·00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express.......... 2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger).......... 2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket.......... 2·25
2d Class Ticket.......... 1·50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.......... $3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express.......... 2·25
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10·30, 3, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY
will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.
Office, No. 5 Walnut street. 9 16 9m

1865.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and it is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train 11·10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·20 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·37 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.
No change of cars between Erie and New York.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9·15 A. M. Train.
As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 3·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., and 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 12·00 M., and 4·30 and 9·55 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·35, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44, and 10·20 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·25 P. M., Express; 9·25 P. M. Express.
An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4·10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 9·52 A. M., 3·23, and 11·50 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 12·27, 5·13, and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.
A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.
Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·04 P. M. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.
The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M. to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10·25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.
Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rates upon application to him.
TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—
LEAVE.
Erie Express.......... at 7·30 A. M.
Mail Train.......... " 8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.......... " 10·00 "
Fast Line.......... " 12·00 M.
Parkesburg.......... " 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.......... " 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation.......... " 4·00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2.......... " 5·30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail.......... " 7·30 "
Philadelphia Express.......... " 11·10 "
ARRIVE.
Cincinnati Express.......... at 1·30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.......... " 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.......... " 8·20 "
Parkesburg Train.......... " 9·30 "
Erie Express.......... " 11·20 "
Lancaster Train.......... " 12·30 P. M.
Fast Line.......... " 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2.......... " 4·40 "
Day Express.......... " 5·45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation.......... " 8·40 "
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 Dock Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville, and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
8 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until Further Notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 5½, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Assertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1866.

Our Standard Bearer.

THE Convention which met in Harrisburg yesterday was characterized by a harmony of sentiment and a unity of purpose which proved the utter fallacy of the rumored divisions in the ranks, and sets at rest all Democratic falsehoods to the effect that the days of the National Union party were numbered. Although each member of that body had his personal preferences for a certain candidate, yet the moment that General JOHN W. GEARY was nominated all differences of opinion ceased, and the hearty cheers which shook the Capitol to its base attested that the choice of the Convention was the choice of the people. Nor is there any reason why a single dissenting voice should be heard, from the highest to the lowest member of the Union party. The personal character and political record of the gallant soldier who is to lead our columns through the coming campaign, and for whose head is reserved the laurel crown of victory, is such as to win the admiration of all who admire purity, courage, and consistency in public life. There could have been no man selected to whom there could be less objection, and in whose praise more could be said. Among the first to repudiate a doctrine calculated to force human slavery on a people desiring to be free, he displayed while a member of the Democratic party that utter absence of selfishness and stern devotion to duty which has ever characterized his course both as a soldier and a citizen. Undeterred by the certain knowledge that, should he declare his anti-Lecompton sentiments, his official position would be forfeited, he boldly protested against the policy that would outrage a community, and ceased to be an officer of BUCHANAN'S Administration on that account "On his return," said the Hon. JOHN COVODE, in his speech before the Convention, "he said to me, 'We will have to fight for the cause of freedom, and I will be among the first to arm in its defense.'" And faithfully did he keep his word. Throughout the whole struggle there is no name on which there is less tarnish than that of General GEARY. Ever with his brigade, never among the loiterers whose presence indicated the approach of battle, his bitterest enemy cannot point to one instance in which he shirked his duty, or failed in its discharge. Courageous, manly, and uncompromising in his steadfast adherence to principle, he has attested the fact that when once JOHN W. GEARY gives his word, there need be no necessity of fearing aught but its rigid performance. When, therefore, he said last night, "I pledge myself to stand by the platform, and declare my unequivocal belief that equal justice and protection should be meted out to all," we need have no dread lest the wiles of the enemy will induce him to deviate from his words.

The campaign which opens to-day has all its issues fairly and squarely stated, all its principles enunciated, and each party has chosen a representative man. Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks county, is as good a Democrat as the party could have selected. With him there has never been equivocation or deceit. He has boldly opposed every measure tending to aid the suppression of the Rebellion he has opposed appropriation after appropriation for war purposes; he has consistently opposed the extension of suffrage to soldiers; and it was he and Mr. WALLACE who made the bitterest speeches against ANDREW JOHNSON in 1863. He has made his bed, and does not fear to lie in it. General GEARY is also a brave and open declarer of his views. Too much engaged in conquering the foe and asserting his doctrines by his acts to pause and make known his principles by well-rounded periods, he has, nevertheless ever shown his hand when necessity demanded. The strongest argument that a man could use on the side of true loyalty is to fight and risk his life for it; and we hail the action of General GEARY as a far better exponent of his sentiments than could have been furnished in a Ciceronian oration or a cold, brilliant scintillation, which echoes the hollow notes of insincerity.

We, therefore, for every reason possible, endorse the unanimous nomination of General GEARY, and beneath his lead there can be no question but that victory will be ours. The soldiers—that vast body of 350,000 citizens who exert an almost omnipotent influence—will come up solid under the lead of their comrade and leader. What might have been the prospects of a division of their votes had a less obnoxious Democrat have been selected, we know not; but the choice of Mr. CLYMER has placed our veterans in the position either of opposing a fellow-warrior and favoring a man who has ever maligned their motives and traduced their deeds, or else of lending their votes and influence in favor of a friend and leader, and in antagonism to their consistent enemy. On which side all of them will go, does not admit of argument. We, therefore, calmly looking at the prospects of the campaign, predict for the Union party the most complete and glorious triumph which has ever been achieved in our State. Every county will swell the torrent, until the majority in favor of GEARY and Union will be increased to a size which will strike terror to our foe, and even surprise our friends. All things look bright; let us gird on our armor, and beneath our standard bearer's lead, fight without ceasing until the enemy is routed, and our gallant soldier-citizen made Pennsylvania's Governor.

The Law as to Common Carriers.

A CASE of considerable interest to shippers of freight was recently argued before the Supreme Court of this State, at Nisi Prius. It appears that a firm in this city delivered to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in July, 1864, twenty-four bales of goods, weighing 3220 pounds, and valued at $6778·24, to be transported to New York, and delivered to a consignee of the firm in that city. While yet in the possession of the railway company, on their wharf in New York, and before plaintiffs had notice of their arrival, or opportunity to remove them, the goods were destroyed by fire. The plaintiffs claim the full value of the goods, with interest, from the defendants. The latter deny that they are responsible for the goods, except to the extent of $100 per 100 pounds, and base that denial on the fact that on the day the goods were delivered to them for transportation there was placed in a conspicuous position, in their receiving offices at New York, Camden, and intervening points, a notice of which the following is a copy:—

"NOTICE.—*Responsibility of the Company as Carriers limited to* $100 *per* 100 *pounds.*—The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company hereby give notice, in pursuance of law, that they have limited, and do hereby limit, their responsibility as carriers of goods so as not to exceed one hundred dollars for every one hundred pounds weight thereof, and at that rate for a greater or less quantity; but will insure goods, if desired, at the rate of eight cents per ton per mile for the distance carried, for every two hundred dollars insured on one hundred pounds of goods, and at that rate for a greater or less quantity. Goods carried from New York to Philadelphia, or from Philadelphia to New York, will be insured, if desired, at the rate of sixteen cents for every one hundred dollars insured."

The case, as thus stated, involves the right of a common carrier to limit his liability. That liability, under the common law of England and of this country, regards him as in the nature of an insurer, and makes him answerable for all losses which do not fall within the excepted cases of the act of God (meaning inevitable accident, without the intervention of man) and public enemies. This settled rule, we are told by the highest legal authorities, is intended to guard against fraud and collusion, and is founded on the same broad principles of public policy and convenience which govern the case of innkeepers. Chancellor KENT says:—"Common carriers undertake generally, and not as a casual occupation, and for all people indifferently, to carry goods and deliver them at places appointed, for hire as a business, and with or without a special agreement as to price. As they hold themselves to the world as common carriers for a reasonable compensation, they assume to do and are bound to do what is required of them in the course of their employment, if they have the requisite convenience to carry, and are offered a reasonable or customary price."

It is this general liability which common carriers in this country and elsewhere have been trying to limit, by notice in their bills of lading and otherwise that they will be responsible for injury to or total loss of freight only to a certain extent, and on certain conditions which they alone choose to prescribe. Whether they have or should have the right to do this, is not yet determined by uniform judicial decision, though in view of the great commercial interests involved, the law on this point should not be allowed to remain uncertain and conflicting. Those cases which have, however slightly and cautiously, recognized the doctrine that the common carrier may limit his general responsibility, are clearly encroachments on the common law rule, and transgressive of the sound reasons of public policy on which it was founded; and the courts should, as speedily as possible, retrace the steps they have taken in a wrong direction, and establish, firmly and positively, the just and wholesome principle from which they have departed.

The English judges are said to have thought that the doctrine of exempting carriers from liability by notice has been carried too far, and its introduction into Westminster Hall has been much lamented; and the late Chief Justice GIBSON, in a case decided by him in our own Supreme Court, questioned the policy of the new rule that the carrier may lessen his common law responsibility by a special agreement, and held that exceptions to the common rule were to be *strictly* construed. It would seem to be in conformity with this view of Judge GIBSON that both English and American Courts have held that a carrier cannot restrict his common law liability by a *general* notice, such as that above quoted, even though that notice be brought home to the knowledge of the shipper, and that the restriction can only be by *express* contract. This rule makes it optional with the shipper whether he will surrender his own common law rights, and release the carrier from his common law obligations, and accept other conditions by private and special agreement. This, at least, protects the public, and confines the effect of any relaxation of the common law rule to those particular individuals who may choose to waive it by express contract.

But even this practice is bad in its tendency, and often, if not always, a means of imposing unfairly on the shippers of freight. Rather than fail in a shipment that cannot be delayed without serious loss, and incur the expense and annoyance of litigation with a railway corporation for the violation of its common law obligations and liabilities, a merchant or other citizen will accede to gross abridgment of his legal rights; and in this way the liberties of the people and the salutary regulations of public policy are gradually, but in the end fatally, aggressed upon and subverted. Safety for all lies only in strict and universal judicial adherence to the original and fundamental doctrine that common carriers are in the nature of insurers, and bound to perform the office or business they undertake for the public, without limitation, at their own discretion, of their freely assumed duties and engagements, under the common law of the land. If this principle was but once harmoniously and conclusively settled judicially, justice would be secured to all concerned, vexatious litigation avoided, and the interests of commerce preserved and promoted.

A PROPER LAW.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature by JAMES N. MARKS, Esq., for the proper distribution of the city finances. The changes it proposes to make are needed, but radical. It is well known that at present a certain tax is levied by the city on all property holders for the purpose of securing funds for public purposes. Each item for which such taxes are levied is distinctly stated—for school purposes, so much; for highways, so much; and after summing up, a total is arrived at which is the basis of the tax. While each item is thus asked for for a specific purpose, yet when the sum is received it is not appropriated for the aim for which it was collected. Thus 58 cents on every hundred dollars is levied for the common school system, yet when, as it frequently happens, the expenses of the system only amount to 40 cents, the remainder is applied to meeting some other demand, and the same exorbitant assessment made the next year. In fact, after having been asked for and received for a certain specific purpose, the money is applied to something else. Custom has legalized this arrangement, which, if viewed without prejudice, may be denominated a popular fraud.

The new law is intended to remedy this evil. Under its provisions each tax collected for a department is laid aside for the use of that department only. Although the bill does not extend as yet to each branch of the municipality, yet the system is inaugurated, which cannot but become general in course of time. The law makes it apply to schools only. Under it, when a surplus is collected, it is to be deposited in a separate account of the Treasury, and made payable to the order of the Board of School Controllers. The result will be, that as soon as a teacher's warrant is presented, instead of his being obliged to wait for days or weeks, or else be shaved by a broker, he can have his demand cashed at once, when countersigned by the President of the Board. Such a plan is an improvement over the present system. It is an act of justice to the people who pay so much per cent. to support the cause of education, and have a right to demand that their money is applied to that specific purpose; and it is also an act of justice to the teachers, who are now compelled to wait for what is justly their own, or submit to the imposition of losing from ten to fifteen per cent. of their already too small pay.

LECTURES.

CONCERT HALL.—PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. DAY will deliver the FIFTH LECTURE of the course before the SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATIONS, THURSDAY EVENING, March 8, at CONCERT HALL. Subject—"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW." The "Black Swan" will sing a few choice airs. Tickets 35 cents. May be had at T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut streets, and at the door. Doors open at 7; begin at 8. 3 3 5t*

TAKE NOTICE! TAKE NOTICE!! GREAT LITERARY TREAT!!! In CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 9th, Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will, at the request of many citizens, deliver his very popular and amusing Lecture, entitled "Grumbler & Co.," for benevolent purposes. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets at T. B. Pugh's bookstore, Sixth and Chesnut streets. 3 1 8t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. DEMPSTER, COMPOSER OF THE "May Queen," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," etc., having just returned from Europe, will give a Select Musical Entertainment at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on SATURDAY Evening, March 10, being the only one he can give during his present visit, which will include a selection from his most popular Songs, Scotch Songs and his cantata, the "May Queen." Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. May be had at Mr. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, where a plan of the Hall may be seen. To commence at 8 o'clock. 3 6 5t

PROFESSOR MARK BAILEY, OF YALE COLLEGE, The accomplished Elocutionist, has consented, by request of special friends, to give one READING AT CONCERT HALL, On TUESDAY EVENING, March 13. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore S. W. corner Sixth and Chesnut streets. 3 7 6t*

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement will be held at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on SATURDAY next, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock. The charge to the graduates by Professor RAND. The public are invited. 3 8 2t ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Dean.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, for the election of Five Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 PINE Street, Room No. 10, New York, on the 10th day of March next, at 12 noon, and at the Continental Hotel, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, on the 13th day of March next, at 2 P. M. 2 24 14t CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 1 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. A. L. O. Regenerating Extract of Mindleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 5

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy. 7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY. Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street, (SECOND FLOOR) 100,000 Shares, Capital Stock. Par Value.....$10·00

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

50,000 Shares for Working Capital. 25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.

Subscriptions received at the office until March 14. BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS. 2 21 18t T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—PHILADELPHIA February 24, 1866. To Hotel-keepers, Restaurants, and others desirous of selling liquors by less measure than one quart. Applicants will apply at this office, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, commencing on THURSDAY, March 1, 1866. PHILIP HAMILTON, THOMAS DICKSON, JOHN GIVEN, } City Commissioners. 2 26

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. March 5, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant. 3 6 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR. Last night but one of the GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 8, By almost universal request, the Director feels compelled to repeat, in deference to the subscribers for first alternate nights, Aubers charming Opera, in three acts, FRA DIAVOLO which has been unequivocally pronounced "The greatest opera of the season." "The finest performance the Opera has ever had in Philadelphia." Fra Diavolo.....Theodore Habelman Zerline.....Mme Johanna Rotter Lord Allcash.....Joseph Wemlich Lady Allcash.....Aimee Piccinazzi Lorenzo.....Jean Armand Jacomo } Robbers.....Joseph Hermanns Beppo, } .....Heinrich Steinecke Matteo.....Otto Lehman Mr Hermanns will introduce Russel's popular Ballad, "I'M AFLOAT, I'M AFLOAT," CONDUCTOR.....ADOLPH NEUENDORF

FRIDAY, March 9, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON. Meyerbeer's world-renowned, grand masterwork, LES HUGUENOTS. The Director regrets to announce that he received a note from Mr. Theodore Formes, informing him that he is suffering from a severe catarrh, and will be unable to make his debut on this occasion. MR FRANZ HIMMER will take the role of RAOUL, acknowledged as one of his best assumptions. The public understand that always when under this direction any change in the repertoire is necessitated, seats may be exchanged or rescured by application any time before performance.

SATURDAY NEXT, GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE. Von Flotow's (composer of Martha), delightful romantic Opera, STRADELLA. Tickets for Matinee, $1 to all parts of the house. No extra charge for secured seats, which can now be had at Trumpler's Store, or at the Academy.

INSTRUCTION.

WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL for Girls, at WEST GROVE STATION, Phi adelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Chester co., Pa. The summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day, the 7 h of 5th mo. next. The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object. For circulars, address the Principal, THOMAS P. CONARD, 2 22thm20t WEST GROVE, Pa.

NOTICE.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.

Beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and customers that they will be ready to

RESUME THEIR BUSINESS

ON MONDAY NEXT,

MARCH 12, 1866,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

[3 6 10t

Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S EXPECTORANT. FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S BITTERS. USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS For Chills and Fevers, Bilious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative. For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store, NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET, Below Walnut, Philadelphia. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philada. C. G. GARRISON, M. D., Treats patients for all diseases at his Office, No. 211 South EIGHTH Street All consultations free 3 7 3m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

PAPIER MACHE GOODS. PAPIER MACHE GOODS. TARTAN GOODS, SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND, House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY, *No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,* 12 Below Tenth street.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds, *Interest payable in Gold, In the city of New York;*

U. S. 6'S, 1895, Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 90 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold. Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets. Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers, 1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES, No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies. Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau, ROOMS 19, 20 and 21, Nos. 64 and 66 BROADWAY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES. George D. H. Gillespie. Francis Tomes, Jr. P. C. Calhoun, President Fourth National Bank. Charles Augustus Davis. Frederick Schuchardt, of F. Schuchardt & Sons. E. Cayius, of Cayius, De Ruyter & Co. Eugene Kelly, of Eugene Kelly & Co. J. F. Schepeler, of Schepeler & Co. Charles Holzapfel, of Troost, Schmidt & Co. William F. Drake, of Drake Brothers. George F. Dunning, Supt. of U. S. Assay Office. R. E. Mount, Jr. Theodore Gentil, of Gentil & Phipps.

BOARD OF EXPERTS. Dr F. A. P Barnard, President of Columbia College and School of Mines, President of the Board. Dr. J. P. Kimball, Mining Engineer, Vice-President of Board. Dr. John Torrey, Assayer of the United States Assay Office. Dr. Justus Adelberg, of Adelberg & Raymond. Dr Alexander Trippel, Metallurgical Engineer. Professor Francis L. Vinton, of the School of Mines of Columbia College. Professor Thomas Egleston, Jr., of the School of Mines of Columbia College. Professor C. F. Chandler, of the School of Mines of Columbia College. C. Elton Buck, Esq., of Partz & Buck. W. F. Towbridge, Esq., of the Novelty Iron Works. R. W. Raymond, Esq., Secretary of Board. Dr. Herman Credner, Geologist and Mining Engineer.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President. DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 5 tuths rp

5-20S CITY WARRANTS. 7 30S G. A. RAHM & CO. BANKERS, No. 52 SOUTH THIRD STREET

BUY CITY WARRANTS at lowest market rates, and allow BACK INTEREST. Buy and sell UNITED STATES LOANS at best market prices. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at a PREMIUM. COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the Union. STOCKS, etc., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. 2 20 tuths1mrp

10-40 COUPONS, Due March 1, WANTED BY DREXEL & CO., 2 21 13t rp No. 34 South THIRD Street.

DUPLEX SKIRT FASHIONS FOR 1866. *BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC* (OR DOUBLE SPRING) HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless. Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.* IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church*, *theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD. Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent, WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK. Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers. FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

THE FLORENCE LOCK AND KNOT STITCH SEWING MACHINES, Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned. SALESROOMS, No. 630 CHESNUT STREET. N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner. Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY, *OF PHILADELPHIA.* CAPITAL.....$600,000 Shares.....120,000. Par Value.....$5·00. PRESIDENT, WILLIAM BAILEY. TREASURER, HUGH GAMBLE. SECRETARY, J. DALLAS HALL. DIRECTORS. JOHN F. GROSS, HUGH GAMBLE, DAVIS KIMBLE, JOHN H. JONES, WILLIAM BAILEY. OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 12 1mrp

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES, THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES, Highest Premium. AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. No. 720 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND MONTANA Gold and Silver Mining Company. Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000. 100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE. 50,000 SHARES, OR $250,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

President—Hon. WINTHROP W. KETCHAM, Wilkesbarre, Pa. Vice-President—LEWIS R. BROOMALL, Esq., Recorder of Deeds, late Chief Coiner of the United States Mint, Philadelphia. Treasurer—BE. BY H. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., of Messrs Wainwright & Co., Bankers, No. 36 s. Third street, Philadelphia. Secretary—J B MUFFLY, No. 506 N. Third street, Philadelphia. Solicitor—Colonel WILLIAM A. LEECH, No. 128 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia. DIRECTORS. Hon. Winthrop W. Ketcham, Wilkesbarre, Pa. Henry E. Wallace, Esq., No. 128 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia. Thomas O. Webb, Esq., Deputy Prothonotary Court C. P., Philadelphia. Colonel William A. Leech, No. 128 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia. Lewis R. Broomall, Esq., Philadelphia. U. H Myers, Esq., Harrisburg, Pa. Edward A. Heinitz, Esq., No. 506 N. Third street, Philadelphia. Office, No 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This Company owns in fee simple eleven thousand feet of mining property, the title to which is perfect, it having been procured and worked by gentlemen of character and practical experience who have made a thorough personal examination, and have exercised great care, with a view to obtaining possession of mines, the title, value, and permanence of which has been fully established.

A suitable description of the property of this Company, and the great advantage offered by it over any other company organized in this country, cannot be given in a limited advertisement. Full information may be obtained at the office of the Company, where maps of Mill Creek mining district and the ledges of the Company, prospectus with full particulars, and specimens of gold bearing quartz and silver ores, taken from the ledges owned by the Company, may be seen; to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

Subscription books for the stock of the Company are now open, at the principal office, No. 36 South Third street.

Orders for stock, by mail or express, will be promptly attended to; and those wishing any additional information can obtain the same, by applying, either in person or through the mails, to H. H. WAINWRIGHT, Treasurer of the Company, At the Company's Office No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

BRANCH OFFICES—No. 506 North Third street, and No. 128 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. 3 7 3t

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY, THE AMERICAN, OF PHILADELPHIA, S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874·14,

Invested as follows:—

100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds		Market value.
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new		
70,050 U. S Treasury Notes, 7 30		
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds		
15 000 U. S. Loan of 1881		
10 000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds		
12 700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes		
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds		
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds		$461,061·45
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds		
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds		
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank		
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading		
23 shs. Consolidation National Bank		
142 shares Williamsport Water Company		
Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate		147,300·00
Loans on collateral amply secured		169,481·95
Premium notes secured by policies		217,504·58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds		52,499·16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer		20,000·00
Cash on hand and in banks		95,824·14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1		10,223·00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865, $544,492·02.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to $87,636·31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY. DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums. The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was *FIFTY PER CENT.* Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
Samuel Work,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President. SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President. JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu1mrp

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEAS, The finest ever imported. OOLONG TEA, Dragon Chop. OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE, ETC. For sale by JAMES R. WEBB, 2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS

THE STATE CANVASS

Meeting of the Union State Convention at Harrisburg.

Major-General John W. Geary Receives the Nomination for Governor on the First Ballot—Address of the Successful Candidate—Speeches by Distinguished Persons—What Major-General Hooker thinks of His Former Companion-in-Arms, Etc.

HARRISBURG, March 7.—The convention reassembled at 5 o'clock. It being announced that General Hartranft was present, he was invited to a seat on the floor of the convention. The following are the officers of the convention:—

President—Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland county.

Vice-Presidents—Philip S. Schultz, D. C. Roberts, Robert P. King, and Charles Thompson Jones, of Philadelphia; Dr. S. D. Meredith, Chester; William Mintzer, Montgomery; A. S. Cadwalader, Berks; John M. Fuller, Lehigh; Henry S. Lake, Schuylkill; J. R. Jacobs, Bucks; L. A. Dimmick, Wayne; H. Madeil, Bradford; Thomas Dixon, Luzerne; Warren Coles, McKean; A. C. Simpson, Snyder; Thomas J. Higham, Northumberland; A. J. Jones, Dauphin; M. S. Fry and John Mehaffy, Lancaster; General L. Todd, Cumberland; E. G. Fahnestock, Adams; S. E. Duffield, Fulton; D. S. Baker, Huntingdon; John Irwin, Centre; Thomas McCullough, Clarion; Wm. M. Stewart, Indiana; E. K. Ewing, Fayette; S. H. Bare and John F. Draw, Allegheny; George V. Lawrence, Washington; R. Audley Brown, Lawrence; Thomas Lloyt, Venango; S. G. Fries, Crawford.

Secretaries—John H. Stewart, Allegheny; James Allison, Philadelphia; Joseph Sill, Erie; A. S. Anderson, Perry; D. L. McLellan, Chester; Lewis Pugh, Luzerne; F. Meeliing, Armstrong; H. B. Swope, Clearfield; John Hall, Washington; Henry Delaney, Philadelphia; J. J. Moore, Lehigh; and Samuel Patterson, Lancaster.

On taking the chair, Mr. Covode returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and asked the indulgence of the body, inasmuch as he was not familiar with parliamentary rulings. In the course of his remarks the speaker stated that all the present indications favored the nomination of the gallant soldier, the man around whom the people of Pennsylvania might rally with enthusiasm. Referring to a published letter which had been written by General Geary some years since, and which it was now attempted to use to his detriment, he said that, having lived in that gentleman's neighborhood, he could speak knowingly of his sentiments. At all times General Geary had placed himself on the side of liberty and principle. Before he was sent to Kansas, and about that time, he had said to the speaker that his greatest ambition was to brush up the slave democracy.

The military record of General Geary, as well as his civil services for the country, was a glorious vindication of the sentiments which he had ever professed. He it was who whipped Longstreet, and inflicted upon that boasted Rebel leader the first castigation he received. Lookout Mountain attested his courage and skill. In conclusion the speaker warmly commended the courage of General Geary.

Permanent Secretaries were then appointed.

Hon. Thomas Cochrane, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series as follows, which were adopted:—

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Union-loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the republic, and who poured out millions of treasure, and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of their country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion; whose sons fought on every battlefield and suffered in every Southern prison pen of tortures and starvation; whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State, where they fell under the folds of the national banner, here renew their pledge of unfaltering devotion to the Federal Union, and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

Resolved, That the most imperative duty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in order that our Constitution may come out of the Rebellion purified, our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

Resolved, That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secession and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

Resolved, That, filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the Rebels to overthrow the National Government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles, and approved of his noble conduct by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country. His bold, outspoken denunciation of the crime of treason, his firm demands for the punishment of the guilty offenders, and his expressions of thorough sympathy with the Union, secured for him the warmest attachment of her people, who, remembering his great services and sacrifices, while traitors and their sympathizers alike denounced his patriotic actions, appeal to him to stand firmly by the side and to lean upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to him their unswerving support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized, loyalty recognized, and the freedom, stability, and purity of the National Union secured.

Resolved, That the work of reorganizing the late insurrectionary States to their proper relations to the Union necessarily devolves upon the law-making power, and that until such action shall be taken no State lately in insurrection is entitled to representation in either branch of Congress; that as primary to such action, is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of these States, to inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration, and that to deny this necessary constitutional power is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of government, and that we cordially approve of the action of the Union representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

Resolved, That no man who has voluntarily engaged in the late Rebellion, or has held office under the Rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union, and that the law known as the test oath should not be repealed, but should be enforced against all claimants for seats in Congress.

Resolved, That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress Rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired; but all debts incurred to support the Rebellion were unlawful, void, and of no obligation, and shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall any State be permitted to pay any evidences of so vile and wicked engagements.

Resolved, That the public faith is not less solemnly pledged to the protection in the enjoyment of all their natural rights, of their persons, property, and domestic relations of the colored population who have been emancipated, that the fiat of the people, under the Providence of God, and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison, or wounded seeking escape from their tormentors; by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union, even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged to these humble but never treacherous friends, than those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States, that their freedom shall not be a mockery, nor their just hopes of security, education, and elevation in intellectual and moral improvement disappointed, and these facts must be kept inviolate.

Resolved, That protection to all branches of productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition; is the true plan of restoration of the losses and ravages of war, of advancing the national prosperity, encouraging the national wealth, and supplying the means of maintaining the public faith with the public, and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provision of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations the object should be to cause the former to press as lightly upon, and the latter to protect as fully as possible our own citizens who are engaged in works of labor, mining, manufacturing, and every other province of home industry, against inequality and unfair competition with foreign capital and policy, which neither contribute to develope the resources of our country, assist to pay our taxes, nor are conceived to maintain our Government or confirm our national life struggle, they insidiously and maliciously strive to subvert.

Resolved, That the services, labors, consummate ability, and unyielding faith in the destiny of the country, manifested by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, as the head of the War Department during the Rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and entitle him the warmest commendations of the people.

Resolved, That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his manliness and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty of Lieutenant-General Grant with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

Resolved, That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchical government on this continent is evidence of a design to destroy the republic. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the republic demands that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed.

Resolved, That the Hon. Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States has disappointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place, and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be constituted by the appointment of a Chairman by the President of this Convention, in consultation with the Union candidate for Governor, and that the remainder of the said Committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State except that the city of Philadelphia have eight members, and the counties of Lancaster Berks, Dauphin, and Allegheny each two members, to be named by the representative delegates from the said counties in this Convention, and that the association of loyal Pennsylvanians, resident at Washington, shall also be allowed one member, to be appointed by their delegates present.

On motion of O. J. Dickey, of Lancaster, the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor. Mr. Cessna having been nominated, declined to be a candidate, and expressed the intention of casting his vote for that man whose name promised to insure more strength for the Union cause than any other.

The first ballot resulted as follows:—Major-General John W. Geary received 81 votes; Winthrop W. Ketchum, 30 votes; General Harry White, 3 votes.

On motion of Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, the nomination was made unanimous, amid intense enthusiasm.

On motion, a committee, consisting of R. P. King, George V. Lawrence, and William B. Mann, was appointed to wait upon the successful candidate, and also upon the gentlemen whose names had been mentioned before the Convention, and invite them to adaress the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, the Convention called upon Hon. Thomas Marshall, of Allegheny, for some remarks. Mr. Marshall endorsed the nomination, and stated that in a conversation he had had with General Geary, that gentleman expressed his endorsement of the course of Thaddeus Stevens. If he stood up in the position he then announced, he would receive such a majority in Allegheny county as would make Heister Clymer wish he had never received a nomination.

Hon. John Cessna was next called upon. He congratulated the Convention and the loyal men of the country upon the result of the deliberations of that body, and he then referred to the importance of the struggle upon which they were about to enter. Those who had predicted division and contention in the Union ranks would soon be undeceived, for Pennsylvania was as much in earnest now as she had been in the war.

Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. A. K. McClure and Galusha A. Grow.

Major-General Geary, the candidate of the Convention, was then introduced by the Committee.

He expressed his appreciation of the high compliment which had been bestowed upon him, and accepted it in the hope that he might be made fully sensible of the great responsibilities which devolved upon him, and that he might be strengthened with a sincere purpose to advance the true principles of humanity and the true interests of the country. He accepted the nomination with the firm and unalterable determination to sustain the great principles of equal justice which underlie our republican institutions, and a hearty endorsement of the principles embodied in the platform. He received it also as due to the three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers of the State of Pennsylvania, who had done battle valiantly for their country and for liberty. He assured the Convention that as far as he possessed the ability, with the aid of intelligent Union men of the State, the coming grand political contest should be fairly and honorably conducted to its legitimate termination and a still grander future.

Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum, of Luzerne; General Moorhead, of Allegheny; Colonel Harry White, of Indiana county; Hon. John Scott, and William B. Mann, followed in endorsement of the nomination.

After General Geary had spoken the following despatch was read, amid great excitement and applause:—

Hon. John W. Forney, Harrisburg:—My acquaintance with General Geary is of long standing. I knew him in California, Mexico, and during the Rebellion. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to his most excellent character as a military leader and as an honorable man. I know of no officer who has performed his whole duty with more fidelity than General Geary. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General Commanding.

THE NEW STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were appointed the State Central Committee, viz.:—

Philadelphia, Frank S. Johnson, Kennedy McCaw, William S. Stokley, Henry W. Gray, Henry Bumm, Mahlon Dickinson, Charles Thomson Jones, and John Molineoux; Adams, Hon. E. McPherson; Allegheny, General James A. Ekin and John H. Stewart; Armstrong, Frank Mechling; Berks, Isaac Eckert and E. H. Rauch; Bucks, ——; Bradford, William T. Davis; Blair, Henry L. Hewit; Butler, John H. Negley; Camorla, ——; Carbon, General Charles Albright; Centre, William P. Wilson; Clarion, B. J. Reid; Clearfield, S. B. Row; Clinton, William L. Hamilton; Chester, Rees Davis: Crawford, R. E. Ashley; Columbia, D. A. Beckley; Cumberland, J. M. Weakley; Dauphin, George Bergner and General Thomas J. Jordan; Delaware, ——; Erie, Major Allen A. Craig; Fayette, Colonel Peter A. Johns; Greene, George L. Wylie; Huntingdon, William Lewis; Indiana, General Harry White; Lancaster, Peter Martin, John A. Hiestand; Lebanon, Isaac Huffer; Lehigh, John Williams; Lycoming, Hon. Henry Johnson; Luzerne, Lewis Pugh; Mercer, ——; Montgomery, ——; Northampton, Henry R. Chidsey; Northumberland, John B. Packer; Perry, Jesse Kennedy; Schuylkill, Thomas C. Zubick; Somerset, ——; Susquehanna, Colonel Casper W. Tyler; Tioga, Hon. H. W. Williams; Venango, Colonel James S. Myers; Washington, John Hare; Wayne, ——; York, John R. Donahoo; Snyder, John Bilger; Juniata, H. H. Wilson; Mifflin, E. B. Fercell; Lawrence, John W. Blanchard; Montour, A. F. Russell; Union, S. H. Orwig; Beaver, M. S. Quay; Wayne, Charles P. Wallace; Pike, Hon. John Shouse; Franklin, Abraham Kaufman; Westmoreland, James A. Hunter; M'Kean, Warren Clowe; Potter, Peter A Stebbins; Sullivan, J. T. Ingham; Wyoming, Hon. P. M. Osterhout; Loyal Pennsylvania Association, Colonel F. Jordan; Jefferson, W. G. Andrews.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The *Night in Granada* was one of the operas that brought the German opera into fashion the first season. M'me Rotter here first "revealed herself," and we question if there could be a smoother, more harmonious, more artistic, or more charming performance than that of Rotter's "Gabrielle." She was in magnificent voice; the intensity and soul with which she sings is wearing to the voice, and often causes a slight harshness; but last evening her voice was clear, even, and, as ever most sympathetic, and most admirably schooled. The part is a most arduous one but her voice was as fresh for the grand culmination of the opera, the trio, as it was at the beginning. Habelman bore his part in this admirably.

Wilhelm Formes has a baritone voice of neither great power nor extent, but of an agreeable quality. He has an excellent style, a clear, good enunciation, in fact, gives at once the impression that he is an artist. He is a capital actor, though a little affected, but then he is very good looking, and the remembrance of this fact continually preoccupies him. The orchestra executed this music, so harmonious, so rich, most admirably. This opera, and the *Magic Flute*, have been the two most perfectly executed of the season. This evening *Fra Diavolo* will be given. This should be included in the fine and finished impersonations of this company. M'me Johannsen is indisposed, and will not play "Lady Allcash."

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Three Guardsmen* and *Charles XII.* This spectacular bill has not proved very attractive to the public Mr. Sinn has a fine comedy company; why does he waste the talent in his power?

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke will play the fine comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer* this evening. This is his last week.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Sam* for the last time but one. We shall be sorry to lose him.

CHEAPNESS. EXCELLENCE, AND FAMOUS FOR STYLE,

No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.

A ONE-HORSE POWER

AMATEUR ENGINE.

This engine will be disposed of by private or public sale, by the above parties at their Auction Store.

IMMENSE SALE OF DRY GOODS.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street,

WILL SELL

On Thursday and Friday, March 8 and 9

Commencing each day at 10 o'clock,

BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH,

The very large Stock of DRY GOODS of

MESSRS JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,

Partially damaged by the late fire.

A large portion of the stock out little if any injured. The attention of the trade is solicited as being well worthy their notice. 3 5 6trp

THE GREAT FIRE ON THIRD STEEET

DAMAGED GOODS

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

The immense stock of

MESSRS. JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,

Partially damaged; a large portion but little if any injured, will be sold at auction, by catalogue, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 8 and 9, by Messrs JOHN B. MYERS & CO., Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

The stock consists of every description of Dry Goods, Notions, etc. 3 5 4t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF VERY FINE AGATE, BARDIGLIO, AND CASTELLINA VASES AND URNS, FINE FRENCH BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS, ALABASTER STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, BISQUET FIGURES, ETC. ETC.,

The Importation of Messrs. Viti Brothers,

On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings,

March 13 and 14, at 10½ o'clock each day, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold an invoice of the above articles, just landed from Italy and France.

The collection will be open for examination on Monday morning 3 8 5t

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

15th and 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street will be sold, without reserve, a number of Paintings by Philadelphia artists, viz.:—

W. Sheridan Young,	Joseph J. John,
Edmund G. Lewis,	R. Hebre Reed,
E. Moran	J. B. Beale,
G. F. Benseil,	F. B. Schell,
E. B. Bensell,	T. B. Otter,
H. C. Bispham,	H. Bowne,
W. E. Cresson,	John Wilson,
C. A. Sommers,	S. J. Levis,
George E. Candee,	E. Mellicheney,
D. F. Wyand,	T. J. Feanimore,
D. R. Knight,	D. W. C. Boutelle,
George P. Wood, Jr.,	G. Harding,
A. Fredericks,	J. Williams,
Leon Jussard,	Montagny,
Paul Weber,	F. Wallis,
W. E. Winner,	W. S. Searle,
Thomas Moran,	G. F. Atwood,
	And others.

comprising the best assortment of Oil Paintings by native artists ever offered at public sale in this city.

Open for examination on Monday, 12th inst

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

15th and 16th March, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

300 SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS,

from the American Art Gallery, New York

Particulars hereafter. 3 8 8t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Of all kinds, will be attended to on reasonable terms, at the premises of the owners or at the Auction Rooms, No. 326 Market street.

CASH ADVANCES

will be made on consignments when desired.

FIRST SPRING SALE OF WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, ROCKINGHAM AND YELLOW WARE, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9½ o'clock (sharp), the contents of 25 casks and crates, comprising about 600 lots of Ware, suitable for retail storekeepers

TABLE CUTLERY AND WAITERS.

Also, an invoice of knives and forks and oval tea trays and waiters

TIN PLATED WARE.

Sauce pans; stew pans; ladles; skimmers; cups; pie plates; cake tumers; match safes, etc. 1t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—AT A SEA-SHORE OR SUMMER Resort, a position as HEAD WAITER in a Hotel or large Boarding House, by a competent man. His wife would act as Housekeeper. Best testimonials can be given as to ability, integrity, etc. Address JOHN ANDERSON, Germantown, Pa. 3 2 6t

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 2 1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A MODERN RESIDENCE, with side yard, on south side of Green street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first. Lot, 25 by 117 feet. Possession in thirty days. S. B. GARTLEY, 3 6 6t No. 108 South FOURTH street.

SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1ST. DEAN always has his store full of customers. Why? Because he keeps the best stock of segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells at least from 25 to 50 per cent. less than you can buy elsewhere. Go to DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT street.

2d. Why is it that the city tobacconists are down on Dean? Because he sells a better quality of tobacco and segars at a much less price than they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

3d. The reason why he can sell so cheap is because his retail sales are over $300 per day, and his wholesale trade is over $2000 per day. He can afford to sell at from 2 to 5 per cent. profit while others cannot live on less than from 25 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents, and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

5th. Dean sells the best navy, of six different kinds, for 80, 85 and 90 cents per pound. Dry navy 40 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards.

Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobacco from 30 cents per pound to $1 50 per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards. Try it, you will like it.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him, and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap he is killing the business.

Go to Dean's No 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes, apply to the Government. Nuff ced 2 2 1 1mrp

FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Bleached Muslin, good quality, 25, 28, 31, 25, & 37½.

Best bleached Muslin in the city, yard wide, 37½ and 40 cents.

Wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 and 28 cents.

Heaviest yard wide, unbleached Muslins, 31 cts.

5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

Shirting Linens, best make.

Scotch Diaper, by the piece and yard.

Russia Crash, 18, 20 and 25, very cheap.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

Jaconet, Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins.

Victoria Lawns and white Tarletans.

Plaid and Striped Nainsook Muslins.

Plaid Cambric Muslins.

White Marseilles, 75, 90 and $1 12½ a yard.

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.

Black Alpacas, 50 cents up to $1 12½.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

One lot of Ladies' English Silk Gloves, 55 and 62½ cents a pair.

Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street above Arch.

N. B. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert street about the last of April. 3 3

LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

THE NEW STYLES

FOR WHICH THE LADIES HAVE BEEN WAITING

ARE NOW OPEN.

THE PATTERNS ARE

VERY BEAUTIFUL.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN STORE,

3 8 3t No. 828 ARCH Street.

OPENING.

MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,

(Formerly with J. M. Hafleigh),

HAVE NOW OPEN,

AT No. 1208 CHESNUT STREET,

A NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF

WHITE GOODS,

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,

LADIES MADE-UP GARMENTS, ETC.,

TO WHICH

THEY INVITE

THE ATTENTION

3 6 tuths3t OF THE PUBLIC.

RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS,

FROM THE LARGE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A fine line, comprising all grades and widths.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

3 8 3t Above Willow.

SELLERS BROTHERS,

No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,

Having added to their former business that of

MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,

Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including

Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

Gum Belting and Steam Packing,

LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,

BAND AND HAIR BELTING LEATHER,

ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,

CARD CLOTHING,

BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.

Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,

WIRE CLOTH

SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,

Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30 tuths2mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, Etc.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

[3 6 3mrp

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street,

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Mill work promptly attended to. 3 6 5

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT!

TO LINEN BUYERS.

THE RIGHT PLACE TO GO FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF

LINENS.

FOR LINEN GOODS of the best quality.

FOR PURE LINEN GOODS, warranted.

FOR LINENS, at Importer's prices.

FOR IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.

FOR STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.

FOR TABLE LINENS, all kinds.

FOR LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS.

FOR NURSERY DIAPERS AND BIRD EYES.

FOR TOWELINGS, of all kinds.

FOR LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.

FOR LINEN DRILLS AND COATINGS.

FOR ALL KINDS OF LINEN GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S STORE,

FOR LINENS ONLY,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

N. B. The new style LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, expected by the next steamer. 1 18 thstu2m

FINE SHAWLS.

A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.

FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,

FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,

All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[2 21 rp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

MOURNING GOODS

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAS NOW OPEN A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR

BLACK SILKS,

GRENADINES,

DELAINES,

BOMBAZINES,

CRAPES,

And a great variety of rare and new fabrics, suitable for

[2 24 stuth19t

MOURNING.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS

NEW STORE. ONE PRICE.

NEW STORE. ONE PRICE.

NEW STORE. ONE PRICE.

SMALL PROFITS.

SMALL PROFITS.

SMALL PROFITS.

T. W. REED & CO.,

NO. 310 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

ABOVE VINE,

(Under Reed's New Building),

HOOP SKIRTS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR SALES. 3 3 6t

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.—Spring Goods just opened.

FRENCH MUSLIN, two yards wide, for dresses.

PLAID and STRIPED, do do 60

SHIRRED and TUCKED, for waists.

BAREGELLES, for dresses.

LONG THREAD VEILS

VALENCIENNE SETS, new styles.

POINTE LACE GOODS, latest novelties.

RICH CAMBRIC EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, ETC.

150 pieces soft finished CAMBRIC, 18 yards wide, at 50 cents. A bargain. 3 3 6t

BLUSHING.

BY FANNY BRUCE COOK.

Loveliest by far is beauty's cheek
 When tinged with the crimson hue,
The delicate tints a soul that speak,
 Kind, innocent, and true.
A word or a look may start the stream,
 From heart to temples rushing;
Who loves not the modest face to view,
 Suffused in artless blushing?

Pure token thou of a sinless breast,
 Where kindliest virtues dwell,
Where truth and peace like angles rest,
 And wreathe their holiest spell,
Slight the emotion that stirs the tide,
 The brow of candor flushing;
Oh! the gentlest feelings of the heart
 Are told in artless blushing.

The gem may add its lustrous ray
 To adorn the outward part,
But the changeful hues of the blush's play
 Are the language of the heart;
For they tell of a mind undimmed by vice,
 All spell of evil hushing;
Oh! who would e'er doubt the guileless soul
 That speaks in artless blushing?

The colorless face, the pallid brow,
 May perhaps enchant thine eye;
But give me the cheek that owns the glow
 Of nature's healthful dye.
It seems to shadow an honest mind
 Where purest thoughts are gushing;
And loveliest far is beauty's cheek,
 When tinged with artless blushing.

CURIOSITIES OF THE HEART.

The heart is the first organ that makes its appearance in the animal organism. The first trace of it is discovered about the end of the third week of embryonic life, when it presents itself a red spot—a mere central point, as it were—from which sundry yellow filaments are seen shooting forth. This is the germ of that "fearfully and wonderfully made" instrument, the human heart, accompanied by its principal bloodvessels.

"This organ," says Galen, "is the root of all the entails and members of the body, and the very fountain of life, and of all innate and vital heat." The heart, according to the fancy of the Peripatetic philosophers, is, in a human body, as the first intelligence in the universe, and as a kind of monarch in its own little world. The substance of this muscular structure—for such it is emphatically—is very compact and strong, in order that it may be able to resist the tremendous strain destined to be put upon it, especially by imprudent people, and the better to preserve the vital heat, and the spirit which, as another quaint writer remarks, "would soon breathe out and vanish away from it, were it of greater rariety and softness."

I propose to present a few of the many curiosities found in this little cabinet, at the death of its owner.

On dissecting the body of John Pennant, of London, October 7, 1637, his heart was found to be globular instead of the usual form, and broader than it was long. The right ventricle was of an ashy color, and wrinkled, and like a leather purse in appearance. It was entirely empty, and the fluid usually found in its covering (the pericardium, as it is called in anatomical language) was entirely dried up. The left ventricle was three times as large as the right, and seemed as hard as stone. On opening it there was found a fleshy formation wrapped in various folds, like a serpent, the body whereof was as white as the human skin, slippery and transparent, and apparently painted. It had legs and arms of a flesh color, and nervous fibres were discernible. The body of it was hollow, but otherwise solid, and "a gut, or somewhat analagous, subservient to the uses of nature," was found in its cavity. This is given on the authority of a London physician, from whose Latin narrative it was translated.

We have the account of a man who died suddenly after having experienced the usual symptoms of heart disease, to whose right ventricle a worm was attached. It was black in color, and was dead. Its shape was "like to those worms found in wood."

A noted thief was subject to palpitation of the heart. He was put upon the fatal wheel as a punishment, and as soon as life was extinct his body was quartered, and his heart cut open when yet warm and palpitating. In its right ventricle there were found three stones as large as peas. They were of an ashy color, were somewhat elongated, and weighed about a drachm in the aggregate.

Stones similar to the above-named were found in the heart of the Emperor Maximilian II, who was also subject to like premonitory symptoms.

In the heart of an Italian, who died in Paris while studying medicine, there was found a single stone weighing several drachms. It was as large as a nutmeg, nearly black in color, and round in form. He had been violently ill for about a year.

An old anatomist, named Columbus, in dissecting the body of Cardinal Gambara Brixianus, at Rome, found a tumor in the left ventricle of his heart, which was hard, and as large as a hen's egg. In another bishop's heart pieces of a fleshy growth, as large as a man's fist, were found within the right ventricle, near the orifice of the vena cava. They were firmly united. He had died suddenly.

When the body of Pope Urban the Eighth (1614) was opened for the purpose of embalming it, the left ventricle of his heart revealed the presence of a piece of bone in the form of the letter T. It is worthy of remark that in the gall bladder five stones were deposited of the size of a filbert.

The heart of a man who died at Copenhagen of consumption was found to be as large as that o a medium-sized bullock. Before it was opened the left ventricle felt harder than usual, leading to the suspicion that some bony substance had formed there. This was confirmed by the discovery at the root of the aorta of a bone resembling somewhat the figure of the heart, and spongy in its nature.

The heart of a Roman student was found wanting in the pericardium. He was subject to fits of syncope, in one of which he died.

The body of a noble Roman was found practically and almost literally heartless. That organ had dried up. Its covering alone was discoverable on dissection.

At Venice a thief was executed whose heart was found to be covered with hair. The same was the case of Aristomenes, the Messenian, whose heart was cut out by the Athenians, on his recapture as a prisoner of war, in order to make sure of his not escaping a second time. The Greeks recorded of Hermogenes, the learned rhetorician, that his heart was not only hairy, but larger by far than common. Leonidas, the "noble-hearted" leader of the immortal Spartan band at the famous Straits of Thermopylæ, being killed in the engagement with the army of Xerxes, the latter, in revenge, caused his heart to be torn out, when it, also, was found to be covered with hair like the hearts just mentioned.

The same is true of the heart of Lysander, the Lacedæmonian leader under whom the Spartans overcame the Athenians. History gives him the reputation of a "false-hearted man" in both senses of the phrase. The statements in this paragraph indicate that hairiness was quite a frequent abnormal characteristic of the heart among the ancients.

Zuinglius was slain while fighting valiantly against the Swiss, in 1531. His body was cut into four pieces by the enemy, and cast into the flames with the purpose of obliterating all traces of it. But when, three days afterwards, some of his friends visited the place, hoping to recover his ashes alone, they were surprised and overjoyed to find his heart untouched by the flames, although the rest of his body was wholly consumed.

In the reign of Queen Mary, when Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, was brought to the stake, he first thrust his right hand into the fire, because with it he had signed his recantation. It was consumed first, and then the rest of his body. But his heart, like that of Zuinglius, remained whole.

An instance is given of an English traitor that was cast into the flames after the revolting punishment of ripping open his bowels was inflicted, whose heart leaped up several times from the flames—each time a shorter and shorter height—before yielding to its fate.

The last example of the wonderful resistance of the heart, even against intense heat, such as is sufficient to consume the other structures of the body, as we have just seen, is vouched for by Bacon in his "History of Life and Death." The case preceding it is stated on the authority of "Baker's Chronicles." No doubt, the cases of both Cranmer and Zuinglius were attributed by their superstitious adherents and friends to the interposition of Providence. But the fact of the peculiarly solid structure and resisting power of the heart, stated at the commencement of this article, will account for these occurrences on natural principles; the knowledge of any cook of ordinary experience with bullock's hearts being calculated to illustrate the cause clearly enough to the rational mind.

The behavior of the traitor's heart mentioned by Bacon is explainable by citing the liability of a structure so purely fibrous in its nature, with its fibres of the hardest possible cast, to act precisely in such a way when brought into more direct contact with an intense heat; for it will be observed that, in the cases where there was no such saltation, the bodies were cast into the fire whole, while in this case the body was disemboweled before it was put to the flames.

I have before me notes of several cases going to show the wonderful resistance of the heart to the mortal tendency of wounds, contrary to what is the general popular belief on the subject—for the notion commonly accepted is that if the heart is pierced in the least, death must ensue, and that instantly. But one example must suffice. It is related by Parry. A nobleman, in a duel, was wounded so deeply that the point of the sword had entered the very substance of his heart, and yet he used his weapon vigorously for a good while (I quote literally), and then walked two hundred paces before he fell. After his death the wound was found to be a breadth of a finger, and a great quantity of blood was found in the thorax.

Baron Dupuytren, the great French surgeon, has reported the case of a man who received a stab on the left side of his chest, November 5, 1831. He was brought to the Hotel Dieu, but the symptoms under which he labored did not lead to the suspicion that he had received a wound of the heart at all. He died on the 13th, of cerebral disease. On inspection of the body, it was found that the left ventricle was wounded about the middle, and a little to the right, its cavity having been penetrated in a transverse direction. The wound was three lines and a half across and one line from above downward. The external fibres of the heart separated the most, and the opening diminished gradually, so that the internal fibres were in contact, and closed the wound.

In the opinion of Dupuytren, injuries of the heart are not necessarily fatal. But Taylor, in his extensive work on Medical Jurisprudence, states his belief that, with one exception only, there is no case on record in which a person has recovered from a penetrating wound of the cavities of the heart.

Left-Hand Penmanship by Disabled Soldiers—Report of the Committee.

The committee to award prizes for the best left-hand penmanship by soldiers and sailors who have lost the use of their right arms by amputation or permanent disability during the late war for the Union, have submitted their report, in which they speak in terms of the highest satisfaction of the enterprise, and in a complimentary manner of its originator, William Oland Bourne, Esq., who contributed the fund by his individual subscription of five hundred dollars. They also speak with pleasure of the large number of competitors, as indicative of the interest taken in the matter, and of the praiseworthy ambition of our maimed soldiers and sailors to fit themselves for such duties in life as they are intellectually qualified for. Some of the specimens exhibited are said to be of great excellence, and even evidences of artistic taste. Following are the awards of the prizes and the names of those who have received honorable mention:—

FIRST CLASS.

First Prize—$200, to Franklin H. Durrah, private, Company F, 31st Pennsylvania Infantry, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Prize—$150, to E. M. Jennings, private, Company A, 136th New York Infantry, Portageville, Wyoming county, N. Y.

Third Prize—$100, to George Q. White, Captain, Company D, 1st Illinois Artillery, and Assistant Quartermaster, Richmond, Va.

Fourth Prize—$50, to William Mulhall, private, Battery K, U. S. Artillery, Washington, D. C.

SECOND CLASS—PENMANSHIP.

Twenty-five Dollars.

A. L. Mabbitt, Captain, Company I, 24th Conn., Rochester, N. Y.

Richard Miles, private, Company H, 148th Penna. Infantry, Harrisburg, Penna.

Twenty Dollars.

John Stewart, sergeant, Company C, 3d N. J. Infantry, Philadelphia, Penna.

William S. Hanson, Jr., Captain, 49th N. Y. Infantry, Paterson, N. J.

Frederick L. Barker, Captain, Company H, 5th Michigan Infantry, New York city.

Frederick E. Dake, sergeant, Company F, 139th Pennsylvania Infantry, Washington, D. C.

Frederick C. Barger, First Lieutenant, Company G, 49th N. Y. Infantry, Westfield, N. Y.

J. S. Pendegrast, private, Company F, 24th Mass. Infantry, North Truro, Mass.

(The award to Mr. Pendegrast is made for exceptional circumstances, having lost his right arm, and two fingers and part of the thumb of the left hand.)

Ornamental Penmanship.

Thomas A. Perrine, second sergeant, Company G, 140th Penn. Inf., Monroe, Butler county, Ohio.

Frank G. Vallereux, private, Battery C, 1st Ill. Light Art., Mount Sterling, Ill.

A. D. Whitehouse, private, Company D, 8th N. Y. S. M., New York city.

J. H. Raymond, Sergeant, Company A, 3d Maine Inf., Augusta, Me.

ADDITIONAL PREMIUMS FOR LITERARY MERIT.

Twenty-five Dollars.

Edward Hays, Lieutenant-Colonel, 29th Ohio, Burgh Hill, Ohio.

Phineas P. Whitehouse, Corporal, Company C, 6th N. H. Inf., South Hampton, N. H.

Twenty Dollars.

William M. Connor, private, Company C, 6th Mich., Mount Clemens, Mich.

Henry C. Allen, private, Company E, 1st Mass. Cavalry, Chicago, Ill.

Louis J. Boos, Sergeant, Company B, 6th Penn. Cavalry, Philadelphia, Pa.

William M. Le Camp, 1st Lieutenant, Company G, 22d Iowa Infantry, Iowa City, Iowa.

Philip K. Faulk, Corporal, Company F, 11th Penn., Yankstown, Dacotah Territory.

David C. Gates, private, Company G, 1st Ohio Infantry, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Herman Baumhager, private, Company E, 5th Minnesota Infantry, Shakopee, Minn.

Frank G. Otis, 2d Lieutenant, Company G, 10th Connecticut, Colchester, Conn.

Ira Broshears, private, Company B, 27th Indiana Infantry, Rockport, Ind.

Joseph Wiley Gelray, Colonel, 59th Massachusetts Infantry, Lowell, Mass.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Seldon C. Clobridge, New York city; James Mann, Alma, C. W.; George W. Taylor, Washington, D. C.; Wm. McLeod, Hemlock Lake, N. Y.; Lieut. J. K. Byers, Springfield, Ill.; Charles R. Port, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Abram Wagner, Vernon, Ind.; Ezra D. Hilts, Stone Mills, N. Y.; Rufus L. Robinson, Frankfort, N. Y.

The Committee conclude their report by thanking the generous contributors to the carrying out of the project, the successful result of which far exceeded their expectations.

The following are the names of the Committee, who deserve and will receive the public thanks for giving their valuable aid to the completion of this public good:—R. E. Fenton, Henry W. Bellows, W. C. Bryant, George William Curtis, William E. Dodge, Jr., Howard Potter, Theodore Roosevelt, William Oland Bourne.—*New York Times.*

—General Stephen Elliot, the Rebel commander of Fort Sumter during the memorable Gilmore siege, died at Aiken, South Carolina, on the 21st ultimo.

DEATH SENSATION.

BY A SHERIFF.

"Every one must die at some time, and I suppose it matters little in what form the end comes."

So spoke John Gibson, one of a party of friends who were gathered around a genial fire in the rooms of our mutual friend, the Sheriff of L——.

"I don't know," said the Sheriff; "but it always struck me that it does matter how the end comes."

"If you must die," said Gibson, "what is it to you, after a few brief minutes?"

"Very true," responded the Sheriff. "A man's life is easily taken, and all modes have the same result. But, then, I think one ought to consider the amount of suffering or disgrace involved in the method."

"Most persons, I suppose, would prefer to die in their beds," said Gibson. "This I do not refer to, however—I speak of death by violence. If I were doomed to death, I would be careless as to the means used."

"You think so now," remarked the Sheriff; "but if it should come to the scratch, I think you would shun a death that involved suffering."

"Don't all the modes known involve suffering?"

"The majority, but not all. For instance, being guillotined would be far preferable to being burned at the stake. Indeed, the guillotine is really a humane mode of punishment. The knife drops, the victim feels a cold pressure on the neck, and then all is over."

"You are quite eloquent," said Gibson, laughing. "What do you think of the garrote?"

"I have been told that method was not a torture," was the reply. "Eminent physicians have informed me that, besides a slight choking sensation, there is no pain in this method. The horrible contortion and blackening of the face has caused many to think the garotte a fearful torture; but these changes in the face are accounted for upon the simplest grounds."

"So much for these," said Gibson, smiling. "Now tell us your favorite (if I may use the expression) mode of punishment."

"But for the shame which attends it, I should prefer hanging," replied the Sheriff.

"Upon what grounds?"

"It is the easiest and least painful method known."

"How do you know this?"

"I once had a description of the whole affair from a man who was hung."

The party burst out into a laugh; but the Sheriff's face did not relax a muscle.

"A joke's a joke, Campbell," exclaimed Gibson; "but this yarn is rather too much for our credulity."

"Nevertheless, it is true," replied the Sheriff; "and if you want the matter explained, I may as well tell you the whole story."

"Very good," said Gibson. "Let's have a good one, for it will take a tough yarn to sustain your assertion."

The Sheriff laughed good-humoredly.

"Wait till you hear it," he began. "Ten years ago I was elected Sheriff of this county. My first attempt at opening court was made during an important trial. The criminal was a depraved, desperate wretch, who had been indicted for a brutal and atrocious murder. The fellow was greatly hardened, and seemed to care but little how the trial resulted. The evidence was strong against him; and when the case was submitted to the jury, they returned a verdict of "Guilty," without leaving their seats.

"The execution was fixed for a certain day, two weeks after the trial. Of course, it was my duty, as Sheriff, to put the rope around the fellow's neck and launch him into eternity. It was a distasteful duty, I assure you; for, though I knew full well the man deserved his death, I did not relish the idea of hanging him. I got through with it, however, and sent him dancing on air. He did not struggle much, and I thought he had an easy death. After hanging the usual time, and being pronounced dead, he was cut down, and his body given to his friends for interment. I thought I had seen the last of the man, as the wagon containing the body drove out of the jail yard; but I was mistaken.

"About four months after the execution, I happened to be passing my barn, when I saw a man sitting in the doorway, with his head resting on his hands. I did not like his look, so I approached him, and asked him what he wanted there. He raised his head and looked at me in silence. I am not given to superstition, and I don't think I am very timid, but I felt my blood grow icy cold, as I recognized in the man before me the person whose execution I had conducted. His face showed no traces of his violent end, and the only indication of it now visible was a slight disfigurement of the neck. I scarcely knew what to say or think, for I had seen him hung, and heard him pronounced dead, and had delivered his body to his friends for burial; and yet, after a lapse of four months, there he sat, looking at me with a face as white as a sheet. The terror that was exhibited in his countenance convinced me that he was no ghost; so I asked him, with as much coolness as I could command, 'Jack Larkins, do you know me?'

"'You're the man that hung me,' he replied, doggedly, at the same time moving away.

"I covered him with my pistol, and told him if he moved a foot I would shoot him.

"He paused, and looked at me fixedly.

"'What do you mean to do with me?' he asked. 'Do you mean to hang me again?'

"It was, strictly speaking, my duty to arrest the fellow; but I could not do it. The idea of having to hang him again was revolting, and I determined to let him escape. I told him if he would promise to leave the neighborhood and never come back again I would let him go. This he readily promised, and assured me that he would never cross my path again, as nothing but a mere chance had led him to encounter me this time.

"'Before you go, Larkins,' said I, 'I would like to hear how you cheated the gallows.'

"'You won't peach on any of them folks as helped me, will you?' he asked.

"'No,' I replied; 'I will not get them into any trouble. I simply wish to know how you felt while you were hanging, and how you were resuscitated.'

"He hesitated for some time, but upon a renewal of my assurance that none of his friends should be molested, told me the following story:—

"When I put the rope around his neck, and left him on the gallows, he felt a faintness about the heart, caused by his realizing his fearful situation for the first time; but before he had time to think, the trap was sprung, and he fell through the opening. The shock of the fall was rather startling than painful, and did not produce either insensibility or confusion. His thoughts were remarkably clear, and he seemed to have the power of seeing far above, below, and around him. Everything assumed a bright vermilion hue; and a soft, dreamy languor gradually stole over him, until he became insensible. There was nothing painful or unpleasant in anything he had undergone.

"He seemed to be sinking gently into a delicious sleep, and all his thoughts were pleasant. The next thing he remembered was being wrung by the most agonizing torture. The pains were not confined to any particular place, but extended through the whole body. His first thought was that he was in perdition, and was suffering the penalty of his crimes. The pains increased each moment, and at last became so intense that he started to his feet with a scream of anguish, at the same time opening his eyes. Great was his surprise to find himself in his father's house, in the midst of his friends and relatives. He fainted at once, and when he recovered, found himself in his own bed. As soon as it was thought safe to do so, his friends informed him that, upon bringing his body home, they had determined to try to resuscitate it although they feared it would be useless. They worked faithfully, and at last succeeded.

"'But, sir,' said the man, in conclusion, 'coming to life again was much worse than dying.'

"The man promised to leave the State, and try to do better. I had but little confidence in him, yet I let him go. He kept his word, however, and a short time ago I heard he was a well-to-do farmer in one of the territories.

"This, gentlemen, is the manner in which I got my ideas about hanging, and I think you must admit their force."

—A masked ball, given by the newspaper men at New Haven, paid $1100 profit.

HATS AND CAPS.

T E M P L E
OF
FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,
1 23tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate OF JACOB S. BAUM, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN E. BAUM, Administrator to the estate of JACOB S. BAUM, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, March 15, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No 619 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 1 thstu6t* WILLIAM B. BROWN, Auditor.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.
With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establishment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York,
No. 718 BROADWAY New York,
3 3 1m No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 §

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
3 2 3m A. BROWN.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS,
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuthsim

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only.* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
Wm. D. Lewis,	J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
Wm. S. Seedles,	Wm. C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS..........$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE..........$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
Issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, March 10
KANGAROO, Wednesday, March 14.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, March 17.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin..........$90·00 Steerage..........$30·00
First Cabin to London. 95·00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris...105 00 Steerage to Paris...... 40 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90 00; Steerage $35 00; payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 §1 No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 § No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22 §
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120 000	" 6 " '81	128 100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375·00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	99 553·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53.250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8 580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996.860·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5133. Estimated value	2,010 00
	Cash in Banks......$55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer......678·48	56,635·37
		$1,253,640·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 21231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co
George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 §

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H Morris,	T Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE. [7 28§
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 §

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

TRICHINA.

BY ANNA B. HALLIDAY.

O ghost of dire disease, that ages past
  Tortured King Herod to his bed of death,
Why do you rise, and o'er the present cast
  Your foul and loathsome pestilential breath?

In calm security can we no more
  Indulge the taste for pork we loved so well,
No tenderloin, consoling as of yore,
  Attracts our senses by its savory smell.

No more for breakfast with accustomed ease
  We order ham and eggs, or sausage brown,
A vague unrests our conscious palates seize,
  'Tis not a pig-my fear that casts us down.

Ye epicures of pork, beside your plate
  A microscope will tell th' unwelcome news,
Mutum in parvo—what a sorry fate,
  To turn us Gentiles into seeming Jews!

And thrifty wives who ever deemed it just
  To "save your bacon" for a time of need;
In such a motto cease to put your trust:
  The subject is curtailed for life indeed.

WRESTLING MATCH.

Contest Between Pritchett and Mitchell —Pritchett Victorious.

A wrestling match came off yesterday afternoon, in the rear of Trimble's Hotel, on Penn street, between Uzilo Pritchett, a well-known New York athlete, and John Mitchell, a native of Ireland. The arrangement for the match has been made public for several days, and a large number of the "fancy" were in attendance, betting their "piles" on their friends, and succeeded in relieving the uninitiated of their spare cash. About three o'clock the combatants entered the ring. Pritchett is about six feet in height, well developed, and apparently a strong and muscular man, while Mitchell is some six inches smaller, and, although muscular, did not exhibit the strength of his antagonist. Upon the contestants appearing in the ring, the odds were freely given in favor of Pritchett (five to one), and a difficulty was experienced in getting the bets taken even at that figure. Several persons, who were not acquainted with either party, staked their money freely on the odds, but, as the sequel proved, they lost their funds. David Lewis acted as second for Pritchard, while Captain Mat. Steel appeared as the friend of Mitchell. The contestants were in excellent condition, but before the contest commenced Pritchett announced to the audience that he was working on a "sure thing," and offered to bet one hundred dollars that the first throw would result in his favor. The offer, however, was not accepted, when the combatants staked the entrance money, amounting to over three hundred dollars, upon the result. The contest then commenced, and after a slight parley, Mitchell seized Pritchett by the head, and endeavored to throw him forward upon the ring, when his antagonist fell heavily upon him, and succeeded in winning the first throw. Time, fifteen and a half seconds. After waiting for ten minutes the contest was recommenced, but the superior agility and strength of Pritchett were again developed, and he won the second time in nine and a half seconds. When the referee announced that Pritchett had won the battle and the stakes, which amounted to eight hundred and fifty dollars, a movement was set on foot to raise a purse for Mitchell, and in a few minutes a handsome sum was collected, which was presented to him by Captain Steel. A number of the Independent Police were on the ground, and succeeded in preserving good order. Several members of the sporting fraternity from a distance were present, and they appeared to be greatly interested in the result. It was announced that a friendly contest would take place during the present week, in one of our public halls, between several well-known amateurs.—*Pittsburg Commercial, 6th.*

The College of Cardinals.

Translated from the French Journal "La Presse."

Petrucelli de la Gattina, member of the Italian Parliament, publishes a series of letters, in which he discusses the probable consequences of the not distant decease of the actual Pope Pius IX. As in that event the College of Cardinals will have to play the principal part, the following particulars will be read with interest. The College of Cardinals numbers at present fifty-eight members, of whom eighteen have been nominated by Gregory XVI, and the other forty by Pius IX; twenty-five of them are from the former and actual Papal territory, fifteen from the provinces of Italy, eighteen from foreign nations, viz., eight Frenchmen, five Germans, three Spaniards, one Belgian, and one Portuguese.

The senior of the college is Cardinal Mattei (nominated in 1832); but the oldest member as to his age is Cardinal Alamede y Brea (born in 1781); after him come Ugolini Belllct (born in 1783), and Sycitowski (born in 1785). These cardinals, and some of those who in age come next to them, also a certain number of cardinals of foreign (not Italian) origin, in case the Pope should suddenly die, will not assist at the conclave, and unless the present Pope should nominate some twelve or fourteen more cardinals, only forty to forty-four cardinals are likely to take part in the election of the next Pope.

The character of the two last Popes furnishes some revelations concerning the qualities of the cardinals. Gregory XVI, who was in constant dread of all liberal ideas, filled the College of Cardinals with reactionary members; Pius IX, although less influenced by this fear, was still open to suspicion of every kind of capacities, and therefore always preferred to bestow the cardinal's hat upon simple-minded and pious ecclesiastics, or such as were believed to be so. Like the paradise of the saints, the College of Cardinals was peopled by him with "the poor in mind." The saints who have been beatified by the present Pope are generally, like the martyrs of Japan, men without any culture.

Similar principles guided him in his nominations of cardinals, with the exception of foreign cardinals, who are usually recommended and presented by their respective courts. In regard to this, Pius IX, who in other things is accustomed to listen to the advice of Antonelli and Merode, follows his own inspirations. If on such and similar occasions he desires any advice, he addresses himself to some obscure monks, of whom as one of his chief counsellors is mentioned Padre Piccisilli, a very reactionary, narrow-minded, and fanatical Jesuit, who, however, passes for well instructed, but whose head is filled only with scholastic subtleties.

During the eighteenth century the College of Cardinals assumed a deliberative character; in the nineteenth, it has become bureaucratical. Its political color is now decidedly black, and it is reactionary to such a degree that even Pius IX is considered by them as revolutionary. The majority of them are devoted to an exaggerated religious austerity. There are among the cardinals only a few professional men, as for example, Bofondi, who is a clever jurist; Caterini and De Lucca, who are considered good canonists; Dom Pitra, who is an oriental scholar, and Di Pietro, who has the reputation of great sagacity; as the best bishops are reputed Corsi, Riario, and Di Angelis.

The most narrow minded of all is Monsignore Caraffa—the least considered, Grassellini, who began his career as a police officer. Barnabo and Guidi are said to be well versed in philosophical matters. Antonelli passes for the craftiest of all, but of his scientific instruction little is known. De Andrea is given out by his colleagues as crazy on account of his coming from a family of madmen. Bofondi, Guidi, Pietro, Mertel, Pontine, Grassellini, and Sylvestri are, besides De Andrea, pointed out as "progressists." Di Angelis, Riaria, and Guidi are said to have the best chance of becoming the successors of the actual Pope. The most reactionary of all is Monsignore Altieri.

In the election of a new Pope no account is made of the foreign cardinals. Since Adrian VI it has become a fixed principle not to elect a foreigner as Pope. Those foreign cardinals who are rich, of high birth, and of influence near their courts, are sometimes honored with a few votes, but never elected. Only Italians become Popes.

That which exercises the least influence upon the election of a Pope is, without any doubt, the holy spirit which is invoked to this purpose: the powerful courts and their representatives are of greater weight. However, at present, the diplomatic corps has no great power. The Austrian Ambassador, Mr. Bach, has the most credit with the College of Cardinals; also the Prussian and Belgian Ministers, Messrs. Von Schlager and Carolus, are on good terms with them. Senor Pachelo, the Spanish Ambassador, would, on account of his declared Catholic principles, enjoy particular favor if, politically, he were not too liberal in their eyes.

The Portuguese Ambassador, Duke de Saldanha, who, as chief of the Catholic party, was by his Government, so to say, sent into exile to Rome, is looked upon with particular favor by the present Pope. The least influential of all is certainly the French Ambassador. In all times before and after Louis XIV, this was the case; whether the French diplomats show themselves liberal or bigots, whether they favor the political power of the Pope under that of Italy, the Roman Court looks on them with the same hatred and the same suspicion.

But will there be any conclave at all as long as it has to deliberate under the influence of a foreign army? Rumor is speaking of a secret brief of the Pope Pius IX, by which, in contradiction with prescriptions which have been observed till now, he orders that instead of waiting until after the usual nine days of mourning after his death, the Cardinals shall immediately proceed to the election of a new Pope, *præsente cadavere* (in presence of his corpse). It is possible that such a brief really exists, but probably it will not be carried out unless the Romans should make good their old privileges concerning the election of a Pope and the administration of the vacant Holy See. Otherwise, nothing would justify such a hasty step, and a Pope elected in such haste would scarcely be considered valid according to the canons, and certainly not to be acknowledged by all the European powers. France would be justified in declaring to the newly elected Pope, "You are the product of an intrigue, and in no manner the elected of the Catholic world."

Several times it has happened that the French Cardinals, in presence of hasty proceedings before the election of Popes, threatened to leave the conclave. On the other hand, it is perfectly true that Papal bulls prohibit the election of a new Pope in presence of a foreign army. This has been carried even so far that when Alexander VIII was being elected, the Spanish Cardinals insisted upon, and carried their point, that the French galleys which had brought the French Cardinals to Civita Vecchia, and on account of stormy weather had remained there, should leave the port.

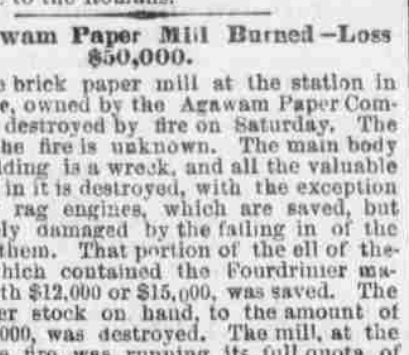
It is not probable that the French army, which still garrisons Rome, will so easily leave it on that account. Its removal would also scarcely be desirable in the eyes of those pious Monsignori who are afraid of nothing so much as to leave Rome to the Romans.

The Agawam Paper Mill Burned—Loss $50,000.

The large brick paper mill at the station in Mittineague, owned by the Agawam Paper Company, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. The origin of the fire is unknown. The main body of the building is a wreck, and all the valuable machinery in it is destroyed, with the exception of the four rag engines, which are saved, but considerably damaged by the falling in of the roof upon them. That portion of the ell of the building which contained the Fourdrinier machine, worth $12,000 or $15,000, was saved. The entire paper stock on hand, to the amount of about $20,000, was destroyed. The mill, at the time of the fire, was running its full quota of hands, employing some forty or fifty. The loss is estimated at $50,000. Members of the company think it will prove a much larger sum. The insurance upon the building, all in the agency of R. E. Ladd, of this city, amounts to $55,000, apportioned as follows:—Fire and Marine of this city, $10,000; Hampden and Massasoit of this city, City of Hartford, Charter Oak, and Ætna and Hartford, of Hartford, Western Massachusetts of Pittsfield, and Lorillard and Security of New York, $5000 each.—*Springfield Republican, March 5.*

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 918 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,

2 1smw   No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

---

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn.,
February 21, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, March 15, 1866,

for supplying FRESH BEEF, of good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), for issue to the troops and others supplied by the Government with rations, at the following posts in the Military Division of Tennessee:—Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala., and at all posts drawing supplies from the above-named posts.

Contract to be in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.

The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Payment will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, and in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include them all.

No bids will be received from persons who come under the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Nor will bids in which such persons are interested, either directly or indirectly, be received, unless they can produce the pardon of the President.

Bids from all other persons under said Proclamation must be accompanied by the Amnesty Oath.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded they will enter bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.

Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,
Brevet Colonel and C. S.,
2 26 16t   Nashville, Tenn.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES—

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of March instant, for the supply of Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH BEEF and Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound.

The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 3 5 10t

---

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at FRANKFORD ARSENAL, up to 12 o'clock M. of the 10th instant, for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

of the best quality, necks and shanks excluded, to the detachment stationed at this Arsenal.

The beef to be delivered four (4) times a week, at the rate of 130 pounds, more or less, each time.

The Commissary of Subsistence reserves the right to reject any unsatisfactory bid.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Jr.,
3 3 5t   Bvt. Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 S. GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., February 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
2 26 17t   Brevet Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,

No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20smw3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 5, on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of—

16 lbs. Muriatic Acid,	14 Pork Barrels,
19 Adzes, assorted,	4 Bellows,
162 gallons Alcohol,	32 Bevels,
4 Anvils,	132 feet Leather Belting,
835 augers, assorted,	32 feet Rubber Belting,
692 Axes, assorted,	1,281 Bits, assorted,
30 Broad Axes,	13 Blocks, assorted,
191 Hand Axes,	20 Coffin Boxes,
85 Balls and Chains,	3 Wood Boxes,
22 Carpenters' Benches,	12 Dredging Boxes,
100 Wood Benches,	1 Draughting Board,
3 Wash Boards,	225 Chair Bottoms,
19 Copper Boilers,	125 Chair Backs and Arms,
99 Door Bolts, assor'd	100 Chair Backs,
300 Spring Window Bolts,	108 Chair Legs,
82 lbs. Borax,	8,059 Chair Stretchers,
6,000 Copper Bottoms,	600 Lamp Chimneys,
4 Plumb Bobs,	1,000 lbs. Fire Clay,
6 Circulat'g Boilers,	1,000 lbs. Copper,
4 Steam Boilers,	500 Stove Doors,
2 Marking Brushes,	400 Chairs, assorted,
158 Whitewash Bru's,	400 Field Desks,
859 Paint Brushes, assorted,	100 Office Desks,
391 Varnish Brushes,	300 Bucket Ears,
203 Dust Brushes,	2,236 Files, assorted,
19 Clothes Brushes,	1,946 Bastard Files,
2,081 Chisels, assorted,	10,000 Lights Glass,
25 lbs. French Chalk,	2,000 Saucepan Handles,
1,620 Pick handles,	1,294 Chisel Handles,
25,000 pairs Hinges, assorted,	1,541 Axe Handles,
58 Cast Iron Hoppers,	2,000 Window Sash,
25,000 lbs. Iron, assorted,	3,000 gross Screws, assorted,
1,500 Knobs, assorted,	1,100 Shovels, assorted,
2,000 lbs. Lead,	20,000 lbs. Spikes,
2,926 Chest Locks,	1,000 Stove Feet,
3,506 Cupboard Locks,	2,000 lbs. Cast Steel,
400 Mallets,	700 boxes Tin,
112,000 lbs. Cut Nails,	1,000 Lamp Tubes,
16,000 lbs. Wrought Nails	105 Cast Iron Traps,
1,000 Frying Pans,	400 yards Silver Tinsel,
2,000 lbs. Wrought Pipe,	6,835 Papers Tacks, assorted,
421 Planes, assorted,	100 Wheelbarrows,
250 Tin Pumps, assorted,	4,000 lbs. Wire,
500 lbs. Iron Rivets,	30,000 lbs. Zinc,
300 lbs. Rods Wire,	6,000 Escutcheons,
	300 Tables, assorted.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
3 3 15t   Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, TABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC. AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 4 and 5, on which days the Mill and Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame): 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x38, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x28 (kitchen adjoining, 10x16), 12x32, 15x16, two 26x26, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame): seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining, 8x14.

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame): 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings, 12x32), four 10x24, 15x40, 16x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17 and two kitchens adjoining, 9x12 and 10x10), 10x20 (with wing 16x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining, 15x40).

Nine (9) MESS HOUSES (frame): 28x190 (two stories), 15x60 (with wing 10x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x130 (with additions, 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x34, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame): Twenty-four 28x452, six 28x356, one 11x32, and one 13x29 (with shed adjoining, 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal feet of stabling.

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame): 28x32, 28x56, 18x32, 18x31, 15x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 28x432, 28x140, 21x48, 28x300, 20x25, and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet.

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x16, two feet deep.

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 3½x16, three-and-a-half feet deep.

Twenty (20) OUT-HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED, 112x312.

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame): 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: one 40,181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2880 square feet.

FENCING, 23 980 lineal feet.

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame): 52x150.

Two BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS (frame): 48x160, and 68x160.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within fifteen days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of purchasers; but the lumber will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to

Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M.,
Giesboro, D. C.,

or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
3 2 26t   First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the

BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 lbs. Copper—pigs.
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod.
38,000 lbs. Copper—bar.
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.
200,000 lbs. Wrought Iron—bar and rod.
600 tons Pig Iron.
750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. Lead—pigs.
45,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.
15,000 yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.
32,000 lbs. Powder.
8,000 feet Belting—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.

Besides:—

Harness,	35 Unserviceable Cannon, iron and bronze,
Saddles,	Laboratory Stores and Materials,
Horse Equipments,	Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,	
Blankets,	
Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons,	
80 broken Gun Carriages,	

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property is sold.

Terms Cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
3 2 22t   Com. Augusta Arsenal.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AND FIXTURES, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Twelfth and Girard streets.

Will be sold at Public Auction, for account of the United States, at Beverly, New Jersey, on SATURDAY, March 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., all the Buildings and Fixtures belonging to the Government, known as Beverly Hospital, as follows:—

8 Frame Buildings,	2 Galvanized Iron Boilers,
2 Frame Sinks,	3 Tin Coffee Boilers,
9 Sentry Boxes,	1 Iron Hopper,
180 Benches,	40 Brass Stop and Bibb Cocks,
5 Tables,	
108 Trussels,	1 No. 3 Worthington Steam Pump, Boiler, and Steam Guage,
3 Iron Wash Troughs,	
1 Case of Drawers,	
2 Cases Pigeon Holes,	1 Cast Iron Stove,
1 Desk,	1 Wooden tank, holding 18,000 gallons,
3 Iron Wash Stands,	
3 Iron Soil Containers,	
6 Iron Ranges,	24 Cords Pine Wood.

ALSO,

21 feet 6 inches 1-inch Galvanized Iron Pipe; 318 feet ¾-inch ditto; 264 feet ½-inch ditto; 33 feet 8-inch Cast Iron Pipe; 30 feet 2-inch ditto; 11 feet 6 inches 1½-inch Lead Waste Pipe; 18 feet ½-inch ditto; 66 feet 4-inch Cast Iron Soil Pipe; 12 feet 6 inches 1½-inch Gas Pipe; 56 feet 1-inch ditto; 1 Water Closet Plunger; 1 Stop Cock Key.

The buildings contain about 51 776 feet Rough Boards, 20,745 feet Flooring Boards, 35 426 feet Hemlock Scantling, 694 feet Shelving, and 40 feet Office Railing.

Also, a large lot of assorted Lumber.

The 10 o'clock A. M. train of the Camden and Amboy Railroad will arrive at Beverly in time for the sale.

Plans and specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.

The property must be removed within two (2) weeks from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major
United States Army. 3 5 5t

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND BARGES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Wharf, HANOVER Street, Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, March 9, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named vessels and barges:—

STEAM FERRY TRANSPORT "WELLES."

Tonnage, 335 85-95 tons; length, 130 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth, 7 10 12 feet; high pressure engine.

STEAMER "OSCEOLA."

Tonnage, 95 32-95 tons; length, 108 feet; beam, 16 5-12 feet; depth, 5 7-12 feet; low pressure engine.

BARGE "DELTA."

Tonnage, 121 21-95 tons; length, 100 2-10 feet; beam, 17 6-10 feet; depth, 7 3-10 feet.

BARGE "KAUFFMAN C. WARNER."

Tonnage, 123 48-95 tons; length, 99 9-10 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 7 5-10 feet.

BARGE "JOSHUA ZIMMERMAN."

Tonnage, 135 18-95 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 8 2-10 feet.

BARGE "UNION."

Tonnage, 127 81-95 tons; length, 93 3-10 feet; beam, 17 7-10 feet; depth, 8 3-10 feet.

BARGE "W. H. PLATT."

Tonnage, 89 62-100 tons; length, 92 7-10 feet; beam, 17 1 10 feet; depth, 6 7-10 feet.

BARGE "ANN McCAFFREY."

Tonnage, 111 7-10 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 8-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The above vessels and barges lie at Hanover street wharf, where they may be examined.

Terms of Sale—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
3 1 9t   Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., comprising THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ⅜-inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25 horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100-000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE, as follows:—

5,182 feet 6-inch cast-iron Water Pipe.
12,000 " 3-inch " "
800 " 2-inch wrought-iron "
564 " 1½-inch cast-iron "
2,000 " 1¼-inch " "
1,000 " 1-inch " "
5,000 " ¾-inch " "

THIRTY-ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS, (Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—

T's,
Bends,
Stop-cocks,
Elbows,
Four-way pi[illegible], Etc.,

all in excellent condition; to[illegible]her with

ALL THE TO[illegible], Etc.,

required for making alteratio[illegible] and repairs in water-pipe, such as

Pipe-cutting [illegible]hines,
Taps and Di[illegible],
Plyers,
Crabs,
Drills,
Punches,
Caulking Too[illegible] Etc.

Terms—Cash, in Governm[illegible]nds.

Deliveries will be made to [illegible]hasers on or before the first (1st) day of May ne[illegible].

A boat for Giesboro wi[illegible]ve the Sixth street wharf every hour during the [illegible] of sale.

Any further information [illegible] may be desired will be given upon application, i[illegible]son, or by letter, to Captain George T. Browni[illegible] A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

J[illegible]ES A. EKIN,
Bvt. B[illegible] Gen., in charge,
2 28ta4   [illegible] Div., Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,

NAV[illegible] DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CI[illegible] [illegible]anuary 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABL[illegible] AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDE[illegible] AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YAR[illegible] NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the [illegible]hest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 15[illegible] day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspecto[illegible] of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sam*[illegible], five hundred and thirty-four thousand four [illegible]undred and three (534,403) pounds of NAVY PO[illegible]DERS, as follows:—

502,360 pounds se[illegible]ceable.
7,877 " co[illegible]demned.
19,518 " damaged.
4,648 " compressed.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE,
2 26 15t   Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4499) barrels Navy Powders.

These Powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms—One half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed the Powders will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 3smt41   Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at twelve o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulleys of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, of SIXTY-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five sixteenths (5 16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCH SPRING MILLS, constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain, and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving-belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of May next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General,
2 26 31t   In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARTS, AMBULANCES, AND ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-mentioned Government property, viz.:—

52 LIGHT CARTS,
100 LIGHT AMBULANCES,
300 ARMY WAGONS,

which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Major-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
3 2 8t   Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

SALE OF MANURE.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.

Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 29t   In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, February 23, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follows:—

131,600 pounds Cannon Powder.
29,219 " Rifle "
25,150 " Musket "

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
3 1 thm12t   Chief of Bureau.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY TENTS AND TENT FLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 5, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, FRIDAY, March 16, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Government storehouse, No. 66 Conway street, Baltimore, Md.

6260 (more or less) unserviceable, worn, and condemned Tents and Tent Flies, consisting in part as follows:—

713 Hospital Tents.
612 Wall "
2757 Common "
55 Sibley "
2051½ Shelter "
682 Hospital Tent Flies.
497 Wall Tent Flies.

Five (5) days allowed for removal of property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
3 7 8t   Middle Military Department.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of March next, at Judiciary Square Warehouses, back of City Hall, in this city, a large quantity of serviceable and damaged hospital property, principally consisting of

Hair Mattresses and Pillows,	Towels,
	Gowns,
Blankets,	Lanterns,
Sheets,	Plates,
Drawers,	Bowls,
Shirts,	Mugs,
Mosquito Nets,	Tin Ware,
Counterpanes,	Knives and Forks,
Slippers,	Spoons, &c.
Socks,	

Forty-eight hours allowed to purchasers to remove property.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Med. Pur.
3-7-7t   C. W. BOTELER, Auct.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES,
All Good and Serviceable.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March,

ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of
2 27 tmh30   Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 1

FOURTH EDITION

MORE ABOUT RECONSTRUCTION.

Another Report from the House Committee.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

Further Report from the Committee on Reconstruction.

Representative Boutwell to-day made a report from the Committee on Reconstruction, signed by himself and Representative Washburne, of Illinois, in which they state that the colored people are undoubtedly loyal, and one-half of the white people disloyal. East Tennessee is strongly loyal, and Middle and Western Tennessee disloyal. There are about 120,000 white males of the voting age, and 80,000 colored of the voting age—in all 200,000. The proposition of the Committee heretofore reported places the State Government in the hands of about 60,000, or three-tenths of the adult population, to the exclusion of seven-tenths.

Representatives Boutwell and Washburne think it better to give the elective franchise to all loyal men in order that the Government may be permanently maintained; therefore, they propose an amendment to the proposition by affixing another condition for the admission of Tennessee, namely, that in conferring the elective franchise no distinction shall be made as to race or color.

General Baker's Case.

The case on the second indictment against General L. C. Baker, charging that he feloniously assaulted Mrs. Lucy R. Cobb, the pardon broker, and robbed her of two hundred dollars, came up to-day in the Criminal Court, but was postponed until the 26th inst., on account of the absence of General Baker's principal witness.

More Cruelty to the Freedmen.

The Freedmen's Bureau has reports of further cruelties practised upon freedmen in the lower part of Maryland by the Rebel population.

London Horticultural Exhibition.

The Secretary of State has received through Minister Adams intelligence that an Industrial Exhibition of Horticulture will be held in London, commencing on the 22d, and ending on the 26th of May next. The citizens of the United States are invited to compete in the exhibition. The prizes amount to over $13,000, and the Queen and the Prince of Wales have given their official patronage to the Exhibition. The papers relative to the details have been referred to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

American Ship Lost.

The Consul of the United States at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, announces to the Department of State, under date of January 3, the wreck of the American ship *William Tell*, of Boston. She was wrecked on the 23d of December. The *William Tell* was of 1500 tons burden, and bound for the Cape of Good Hope.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Mr. Van Winkle (West Virginia) presented the joint resolution of the West Virginia Legislature, asking Congress to pay the war claims of that State, growing out of the equipment, arming, and paying of the militia. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) presented the petition of the officers of the Illinois Central Railroad, asking that the iron used in the construction of railroad bridges and other superstructures be exempted from excise duty.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced the petition of army officers for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.), from the Committee on Finance, reported back the petition of the New York Union League Club, asking that Congress appropriate for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln the amount of salary for the full term of office for which Mr. Lincoln was elected. Mr. Morgan asked that the Committee be discharged, the subject having been acted upon. It was so ordered.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) presented a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by disqualifying from voting or holding office all who have willingly taken part in the Rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) offered a series of resolutions declaratory of the duty of Congress, asserting that to Congress, and not to the Executive, belongs the power of re-establishing civil government in the lately seceded States, etc. Ordered to be printed.

The joint resolution to amend the Constitution on the subject of representation was taken up, and Mr. Morrill (Me.) took the floor.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Schenck (Ohio), the Senate joint resolution, appropriating $15,000 to reimburse Miss Clara Barton for money expended by her, and to aid in the further prosecution of the search for missing soldiers, was, by unanimous consent, taken from the Speaker's table, read three times, and passed.

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.), from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, presented the views of the minority (himself and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois) in regard to the admission of Tennessee. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Higby (Cal.) on leave, introduced a bill granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners in California over public lands. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House all orders issued from time to time by Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Latham (Cal.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print a thousand copies extra of the several reports of the Revenue Commissioners for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury. Adopted.

The Judiciary Committee being called for reports on the morning hour,

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), from that Committee, reported back with an amendment the House bill to facilitate commercial, postal, and military communication among the several States.

Mr. Wilson explained that this was the bill which had passed the House and gone to the Senate, from which it was recalled in order to amend it, so that it should not be construed to allow payment to land-grant railroads for services done for the Government. The amendment reported is in these terms:

Provided, That this act shall not affect any stipulation between the Government of the United States and any railroad company for transportation without compensation, nor impair or change the conditions imposed by the terms of any act granting lands to any such company to aid in the construction of its road.

At the suggestion of Mr. Conklin (N. Y.) the bill went over till Tuesday next, to be printed in the meantime.

Mr. Wilson also reported back the House bill to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change certain judicial districts, which was considered and passed.

It enacts that hereafter the Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice and eight Associated Judges.

Mr. Wilson remarked that he should be in favor of a still further reduction of Judges, and that in the act to amend the judiciary system, which would soon come before the House, it might be well to provide for such reduction as vacancies occurred.

From Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., March 8.—The *Globe* of this morning has the following special despatch from Ottawa:

Immediately upon the arrival of the Hon. Mr. McGee from Montreal, a Cabinet Council was held. At this important sitting there were present John A. MacDonald, Galt, Campbell, McGee, Chapras, Backburn, and Ferguson Blair.

In view of the present circumstances, and the vast amount of property at stake, and the more important consideration, the protection of our fellow-subjects along the frontier, exposed to the marauding operations of the Fenians, it was resolved to call out 10,000 volunteers for the protection and defense of the Canadian frontier. This step is adopted mainly as a precautionary measure, but if wanted for more active service, the volunteers will be on hand. It is hoped that active exertions will not be necessary, but if they are, the Government relies on the loyalty and courage of the Canadian volunteers.

EUROPE.

THE FENIANS.

CAPTURE OF THE VICE HEAD CENTRE OF IRELAND.

From the Dublin Freeman, February 21.

On yesterday the movement of the Fenian Brotherhood received one of its severest checks in the arrest of Patrick J. McDonnell, Vice Head Centre of the Fenians in Ireland, and the alleged leader of the conspiracy in Ireland since the disappearance of Stephens. The first clue received by the police of the important position held by McDonnell was obtained some months since in the discovery, by the Custom House officers, of a box containing arms in the goods store of the City of Dublin Steam Company, North Wall, and addressed to McDonnell to a rope factory, where he did business, at New Row West. From the inquiries then set on foot it was found that Patrick J. was high up in the councils of "the Brotherhood," and was only second to Stephens himself in authority in this country. He had been conductor of another rope establishment in South Earl street before he took charge of the New Row West; but it appears that after the discovery of the box of arms he felt it prudent, if not profitable, to retire from his legitimate business, and take up that of Fenianism. He continued to evade the vigilance of the police up to yesterday morning, and the news of his capture was heard by the friends of "the movement" with general dismay, as he had, it is said, more of the wisdom of Ulysses than the valor of Hector, and was invaluable in the councils of the conspirators. There is another and a stronger cause for the chagrin of the "Brotherhood" at the arrest of McDonnell, which exists in the fact that he was the close friend and confidant of the Head Centre, who, it is firmly believed by those best informed, is still in Dublin. In the numerous captures which have been made, Stephens has lost some of his best supporters and mediums of communication, as well as the holders of the secret of his present whereabouts, and it is held firmly that the operations of every day are narrowing the limits that divide "the Head Centre" from those who seek his recapture. The thousand pounds offered for information that will lead to his arrest, and the thousand pounds offered for his apprehension, are now most likely to work effectively, as some of the most prominent of his body-guard are in custody, and those on whom he will have to depend for protection will be more liable to betray him into the hands of the police. Wherever he is it is stated that in the arrest of McDonnell he has lost his sheet anchor, and "the movement" one of its principal motive powers. McDonnell, after being taken into custody, was removed to Green street station house, from whence he was conveyed to Mountjoy Penitentiary.

ARREST OF UNITED STATES GENERAL AND CAPTAIN GLEESON.

From the Cork Examiner, February 21.

On Saturday last the brothers Gleeson, one of whom had been a Brigadier-General and the other a Captain in the United States army, were arrested at Borrisoleigh, in the county of Tipperary, on suspicion of being concerned in the Fenian movement. They were brought to the Bridewell of Thurles, where they were detained until Monday, when they were conveyed by train from that station to Roscrea junction, and thence to Nenagh. They were lodged in the county jail of Nenagh, where they still remain. The General, a man of extraordinary stature, will be remembered as having spent a good deal of time about Cork and Queenstown after his arrival from America, about four months since.

ARCHBISHOP CULLEN AGAIN DENOUNCING THE ORDER.

The following pastoral from Archbishop Cullen was read in the Dublin churches on the 18th:—

This Brotherhood or Society, so far from promoting the interests of the country, only tends to aggravate its evils, checking business, increasing poverty, playing into the hands of Orangemen, as appears from the rejoicings of their press, and giving strength to all our enemies. In America some Head Centres and leaders of Fenianism, enriched by taxes levied on the simplicity and good faith of our countrymen, have been raised to a position in which they can live splendidly, and surround themselves with the state and pomp of a mock court. But how different the case in Ireland! Here those who have left themselves be duped by agents of the Brotherhood have been left without employment, and many of them reduced to the greatest difficulties, and even to a state of destitution. Buoyed up for a while with foolish hopes and fallacious promises, they been held as mere tools to excite a popular feeling in favor of the organization in America, persuading our poor countrymen that great events, wonderful revolutionary movements, were impending in Ireland, and thus inducing them to part more freely with their money. While the Head Centres were thus enriched in America, their unhappy agents in Ireland, having become the victims of spies and informers, were brought before the public tribunals, and condemned to drag out a miserable existence amongst felons, in all the horrors of penal servitude. The moral effects of Fenianism have been most deplorable. Like Ribbonism and other secret associations it is connected with drunkenness, and it is recorded by the public press that some of the leaders, while inebriated, lost papers which betrayed their secrets, and left them at the mercy of the police. Had not Fenianism been checked in its destructive career, it would have deluged the country with infidelity; and, imitating Voltaire and his impious followers, it would have prepared the minds of the people for the barbarous scenes which were enacted in France in the last century.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh 6s, 84..... 87	23 sh Penn R....... 55¾
$1000 Elmira 7s...... 51½	19 sh Cam & Am ...116
5 sh Lehigh Nav.. 62¾	1000 sh Maple Shade. 3¼
200 sh Ocean......... 11	1000 sh do..b90..3 1-16
200 sh do......b30 11¼	100 sh Hest'v b10 33½
100 sh Ph & E....s30 29½	100 sh Reading...... 49¾
100 sh do.....s5.. 29¼	100 sh do......s30 49
100 sh Cata pf....b10 31	200 sh do.......... 49
200 sh do..b5 wn. 31¼	100 sh do......s30 49
100 sh do......b30 32	100 sh do...... 2d 49
100 sh do.... .b30 32	200 sh do......s5. 49
100 sh do....s5wn 31¾	100 sh do.......b5 49
100 sh do..s5wn.. 31¼	100 sh do....2d.. 49
100 sh do...s5wn 31¼	100 sh do.......s5 49
100 sh do......b10 31¼	100 sh do.......s5 49
100 sh do......b30 32	100 sh Del. Div...b30 33¼
100 sh Sch. N....b30 22	100 sh do.......... 33

SECOND BOARD.

$200 U S 5-20s......103½	100 sh McElheny.... 1
$5500 City 6s........ 87½	200 sh do........15-16
100 sh Read. s30 49	50 sh Penn R....... 55¾
1000 sh McClintock..15-16	100 sh N Y & Mid... 5
13 sh Lehigh Valley 62	4 sh N Pa R....... 35
100 sh Catawissa pf.. 31¼	100 sh do.......... 35½

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—A well attended meeting of the farmers and fruit-growers of Camden and adjoining counties was held yesterday at the Court House, for the purpose of discussing matters connected with the interests of agriculture throughout the counties represented. There appears to be a fresh and growing interest attached to agricultural affairs within a few years past in the First Congressional District, and farmers are awaking to a spirit of experimenting in this branch of industry.

COLLISION.—A collision between two freight trains occurred near South Amboy yesterday afternoon, demolishing two engines considerably. Fortunately no person was injured.

THE UNION TICKET.—The Union party of Camden have completed their City and Ward tickets, and on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., will see that they are handsomely elected.

CHANGED OWNERS.—The Salem *Standard* has passed into the hands of F. F. Patterson, W. S. Sharp, the former proprietor, retiring. It is a staunch and uncompromising Union paper.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

LEAGUE ISLAND.—Some weeks ago the Committee of the House of Representatives on Naval Affairs, accompanied by Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, visited our city for the purpose of reporting upon the feasibility of the plan of making League Island a great naval depot. Captain Fox has made a full report which is of great interest to our citizens, and we commend to their attention the following abstract:—

Captain Fox begins his report which is dated February 21, 1866, with a reference to the severe cold of the day on which he made his examination, saying that there was great trouble from the ice in Hudson and East rivers, near New York, but none near League Island. He also calls attention to the fact that though the wharf at the Island is only a common piled wharf, which has been built about fourteen years, the iron-clads lying off its extremity, where they have been exposed all winter, have not experienced any injury.

League Island, he says, is two miles below Philadelphia, and as the present wharfage of the city is nearly occupied, it will soon be in demand by the city, and will form its most important commercial front. It has a short line of four and a half miles on Delaware river, and one mile on the Schuylkill, and a back channel separating it from the main land, five miles long, with an average width between dykes of three hundred and fifty yards. In a section of this back channel, one and a half miles long, one hundred feet wide, and fourteen feet deep, with a soft bottom, are moored the river and harbor and light draft monitors, the torpedo boats and several double-enders and other gunboats.

A natural basin, secure from every known risk, inside permanent defenses of coast in fresh water, away from ice and currents, within reach of iron and coal and skilled labor to prepare our vessels for battle at moderate expense, one and a half miles distant from the main ship channel, which has been closed but once in forty years, with no expenditure required to secure the vessels in their present position that would be incurred at our best yards, where there is no room for them, and finally, a back channel that by dredging would give ample room for the entire American and English navies—these are some of the facts that impressed me with the importance of securing this admirable site by accepting it as a free gift before it is absorbed by the rapid growth of Philadelphia.

After remarking that he thinks the importance of the back channel has not been sufficiently estimated, Captain Fox says the Philadelphia Navy Yard has but one-fifth of the frontage of the English Navy Yard at Bermuda, off our coast. All our navy yards together have not frontage enough to contain the vessels now laid up and belonging permanently to our navy. As we are indebted to the courtesies of a generous Trust Company for our present use of League Island and this back channel, and are liable at any moment to be called upon to give them up, it becomes an important question where we shall go in such an event. Captain Fox further says the advantages that would result from dredging the back channel for wet docks, timber basins, and other purposes are very great.

The Assistant Secretary then proceeds to consider the cost of making the navy yard there. He says the island contains about six hundred acres, and is about two and a half feet below high-water mark; but has not been overflowed since the building of the stone wall or dyke. He calls attention to the work being done by the War Department at the Arsenal, and says that costs twenty-five cents per cubic yard of earth. This could probably be done for the same price, and could certainly be contracted for at thirty cents per cubic yard. Dredging the back channel to a depth in the middle of eighteen feet would give more than enough earth to raise the island three feet above high-water mark, and it could be done, at twenty-five cents per cubic yard, $900,000—a sum less, says Captain Fox, than has been expended during the war for coal and repairs of the steamer *Vanderbilt*; less than Mr Forbes has expended on the *Idaho*, which he is building for Government; and only twenty per cent. more than the cost of one of the many first-class steam engines built since 1861. This expenditure would give the country the most complete and secure position in the United States for its iron-clads and other vessels, besides perfecting a position for a naval station which possesses more advantages and is liable to fewer objections than any other within the area of the Union.

Now that I am about to retire to civil life, says Captain Fox, in concluding his report to the Secretary, I cannot on reviewing our whole experience of the last five years, think of a subject connected with our naval affairs of so serious an import as that of extending and amplifying our room for building, repairing, fitting out and laying up a navy. War has become, in a great measure, a question of financial resources and mechanical science; and relatively we are not so well provided with the necessary navy yards as we were at the close of the war of 1812. We are the only naval power that is not acting upon lessons learned from the late war.

THE ELEPHANT.—Considerable consternation has been created by the vagaries of an elephant belonging to the menagerie of Mr. Forepaugh, at Tenth and Callowhill streets. It would seem that he is subject to elephantine epilepsy, and is at present enjoying a season of recreation. He indulges in the amusement of throwing things around promiscuously. He is not very particular as to what he gets hold of. For instance, he sometimes seizes a young elephant and throws it into an adjoining apartment, smashing the partition to atoms, and requiring the individual attention of his keeper and a large corps of assistants. As at present controlled he is rather a dangerous resident. The place he occupies is certainly not so safe as it might be. If he should find it convenient to take an airing, one blow from his trunk would scatter the Callowhill street front and give him "the world before him where to choose." It does not seem that the keeper has as complete control over the animal as he ought to have. He may be a very interesting beast viewed from some safe stand-point, but when he commences his peculiar feats of strength and agility, would it not be well to give him a limited compass? Menageries are good schools of natural history, but they ought to be conducted in a mild form.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.—This evening the fifth of the course of lectures given by the "Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania" will be delivered at Concert Hall by Professor William Howard Day. This gentleman is one of the most gifted of his race, and has given the best years of his life to the task of presenting the claims of the colored people of the United States to complete and universal recognition before the law. He has identified himself fully with all their interests, and they have no more fearless, eloquent, and outspoken exponent. His subject for this evening will be "Equality before the Law," and there is every reason to believe that it will be a success. Miss Greenfield, the Black Swan, will sing before and after the lecture.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.—Peter Fisher was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with being one of the party connected with the assault on Mr. John W. Boulton, near Girard College, as mentioned in THE TELEGRAPH at the time. He was taken before Alderman Fitch, and held in $600 bail.

RUN OVER AND INJURED.—John Gray, aged 25 years, undertook to step from a car on the Darby and Philadelphia Passenger Railroad, near Mount Moriah lane, and falling off was run over. He had an arm and hand seriously injured, and was conveyed to the Hospital.

SCHOOLS FOR THE ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS.—Governor Curtin, in his last message, referred to the fact that it was necessary to furnish educational facilities for the orphan children of those who have lost their lives in the service of the country. This is a debt that the country owes to the little ones, and what is more to the purpose, it will make good citizens of those waifs and estrays who will otherwise become felons or dependants upon public charity. The Hon. Thomas H. Burrows has been charged with the duty of looking after the interests of the soldiers' orphans, and it could scarcely be entrusted to better hands. From a circular issued for the information of the public we glean the following facts, which will be of interest to all who desire to assist the worthy.

There are now twenty-three schools in operation, and eight more will shortly be opened. The schools are of two grades, one for the reception and tuition of children between the ages of four to eight years, and the other embracing those from eight to sixteen years. For convenience, the former class have been distributed in the various orphans' homes and asylums throughout the State, and they are clothed and maintained there at the expense of the Commonwealth. Orphans of the second class are located in special buildings, with grounds attached, in various parts of the State, and they are under the charge of teachers appointed for that service.

The plan adopted secures the best instruction for the pupils which they are capable of receiving, with physical exercise and moral and religious education. At the present time there are about two thousand pupils in these schools, all the children of soldiers who have not left sufficient means for the support and education of their families. It is supposed that as the means of accommodation increase the number of pupils will reach three thousand, which is estimated will be the highest number that will be attained. As the plan contemplates the binding out of the scholars at the age of sixteen years, the aggregate of pupils will soon decrease, so that by the year 1884 the schools will be closed, and the trust will be fully discharged. The last appropriation, which was expended, or nearly so, on the 1st of January, 1866, was $103,817·64. For the present year it is believed that $250,000 will be sufficient, not only to pay the expenses of the school, but to administer partial relief in cases where the orphans will remain with their mothers or friends, and receive the advantages of home education.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT A WOOLLEN AND COTTON FACTORY THIS MORNING.—At an early hour this morning, a fire occurred at the factory of Smith & Ivison, in Twenty-fourth street, above Green street. The factory is situated on the west side of Twenty-fourth street, and was used for the purpose of printing and finishing woollen and cotton goods. The main building is a four story brick edifice, to which is attached, on the north side, a one-story frame structure. The property is owned by Mr. Christian Stiver, and was occupied by several parties, the principal of whom were Messrs. Smith & Ivison. The frame shed was occupied by Kluff & Walden, dyers. This shed was used for storing drugs and other material used in dyeing goods, and one portion of it constituted an apartment for bleaching yarn.

The fire originated in the bleaching establishment, and the outer shed and its contents were totally destroyed. The fire made its way through the second, third, and fourth stories of the main or brick building, burning all the wood-work through to the roof, greatly damaging the interior. The lower story escaped the ravages of the fire, but was considerably injured by water. The boilers of the establishment were located in the first story. Smith & Ivison used the second story of the main building for drying machines, and the third and fourth floors were used by Kluff & Walden for drying yarn by steam. There was a damage of about $1000 to the four-story building. Smith & Ivison's loss will reach about $2000, and that of Kluff & Walden about $1000, making a total loss of about $4000, which is, it is thought, fully insured in the Equitable, Mutual, Girard, and other insurance companies.

GOLD AND SILVER bullion bricks, nuggets, and ingots of gold, are beginning to come in from the Western mines. The superintendents of many companies have practically demonstrated the fact by sending or bringing on the precious dust, and one can see and feel these convincing arguments that there is money in the gold and silver mining business. Those who would feel it in their pockets must secure a stock interest in some good enterprise of this kind. The North American Mining Company, office No. 327 Walnut street, is undoubtedly a safe and good one in which to embark. This company has nearly two miles of silver ledges, and will probably be in a dividend-paying condition before next January.

ABOUT A BARREL OF EGGS.—William Hadley, William McDevitt, George L. Crapp, and John Fitzsimmons, were arrested by Officers Clark and Ware yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a barrel of eggs belonging to Geo. Engelt. The eggs were stolen from Spruce street wharf. Hadley and McDevitt were chased for two hours over different parts of the "Neck" by Officer Ware, but he subsequently succeeded in arresting them. Alderman Lutz committed the entire party to prison.

"SHOVING THE QUEER."—Patrick Malony was arrested last evening for passing counterfeit currency in the neighborhood of Fourth and Shippen streets. Forty twenty-five and fifty cent counterfeit currency notes were found on his person. He was committed for a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

DISTURBING A CONGREGATION.—A man named Edward Willar was arrested last evening for disturbing the congregation of the Mariners' Bethel Church, corner of Penn and Shippen streets. He was taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him in default of $800 bail.

CORRECTION.—The advertisement appearing in a morning paper that the lecture of Rev. Dr. Talmage, on "Grumbler & Co.," will take place at Concert Hall, this evening, is not correct. To-morrow (Friday) evening is the *correct* time.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On account of sudden indisposition, Mr. Theodore Formes will not be able to make his debut to-morrow evening. Mr. Franz Himmer will take his part, and it is said to be one of his finest impersonations.

WHAT IS MY THOUGHT LIKE?—

What is my thought like? Why, indeed,
It's like a court where lawyers plead it;
It's like a switch unto the hide
Of lazy urchins well applied;
For, like a court, it's full of *suits*,
Though these are garments, not disputes;
Like a switch, though it won't fret you,
For in good *habits* it will get you.
Now what my thought is need I tell?
What but the Tower you know so well?

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.
BENNETT & Co.

SPRING FASHIONS in gentlemen's clothing at Charles Stokes & Co's one price, under the Continental.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Cornices, Bedding and Upholstery, at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstery Establishment, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to contribute to the sale of Fine Paintings to be held at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the 15th and 16th instant, must have them in store on or before Saturday, the 10th instant.

UPHOLSTERY work of every description done immediately on call, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FURNITURE Repaired, Re-upholstered, and Varnished, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SHIRRED MUSLINS, Tucked Muslins, Tape Checks, Nainsook, Swiss, Jaconet, and Cambric Muslins, soft finish Cambric, Pique, Buff Marseilles.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

SPRING MATTRESSES overhauled, mended, and made up new, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WILL OPEN on the 5th instant one case very fine double width all-wool Delaines, all the new and choice shades, at 90 cents per yard, the same as are now being sold at $1 15.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS of the finest quality, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GUESS.—What is the difference between a schoolmaster and a railroad conductor? One trains the mind and the other minds the train. The difference in coal bought at different yards is very great. If you want the best, go to W. W. Alter, No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Alter is a conscientious dealer, and sells at a very small advance. Branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

WORKMEN sent out to do Upholstering of any description, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THREE BALES Paris, Organdy, and Jaconet Lawns, the latest patterns, comprising some of the richest designs imported. Prices reasonable.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

BLINDS AND SHADES Repaired, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HARD TIMES! for all who suffer from any diseases of the Throat, Lungs, or Nervous System, and have not used Hasheesh Candy. If you would find relief and save money procure a box at once. For sale by all druggists.

CARPETS AND MATTING cut, altered and laid, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES REDUCED.—Have your photographs taken at B. F. Reimer's gallery, No. 624 Arch street; executed in splendid style, likeness pleasing, natural, life-like; now is the time.

CASTORS put on Furniture, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

LACE AND MUSLIN Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

BISHOP—LANDIS.—At New Orleans, on the 25th of December, 1865, by the Rev. Henry M. Smith, S. S. BISHOP to Miss MARY Q. LANDIS, both of Philadelphia.

THOMSON—THOMPSON.—Wednesday evening, March 7, 1866, by the Rev. John Chambers, GEORGE THOMSON and Miss MARTHA M. THOMPSON. §§

DIED.

CONN.—On the 7th instant, Mr. THOMAS CONN, son of Margaret and the late Thomas Conn, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Zachary Taylor Lodge No. 45, A. P. A., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his brother-in-law's residence, Mr. William K. Urwiler, No. 715 Otis (late Wood) street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

DRANE.—On the morning of the 7th instant, HENRY A. DRANE, M. D., in the 25th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family, Columbia Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M., Philadelphia National Lodge, No. 223, I. O. of O. F., and Southwark Hose Company, No. 9, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 625 Pine street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

ELLIS.—This morning, PHILIP H. ELLIS, in the 54th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

JAYNE.—On Monday, the 5th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, DAVID JAYNE, M. D., in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, the friends of the family, and his Masonic brethren, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 282 S. Third street, on Saturday morning next, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery. §§§

LAPSLEY.—On the 7th instant, CHRISTIAN H. LAPSLEY, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the employes of Adams' Express Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1931 Wilcox street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SHALLCROSS.—On Tuesday, the 6th instant, Mrs. MARY, wife of Isaac E. Shallcross.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Sellers street, above Unity, Frankford, on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SCOTT.—On the 6th instant, CATHARINE ANN SCOTT, in the 84th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her residence, No. 418 Christian street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Philip's Church.

SMITH.—On the 7th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, aged 87 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 9th instant, from the residence of H. C. Shurtleff, Market street, above Thirty-seventh.

STACKHOUSE.—On the 7th inst., Mrs ELENOR, wife of Aaron S. Stackhouse, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Frankford road and Clearfield street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

THE PETULANT HUSBAND WHO WEEKLY frets and fumes over the discomforts of wash-day" may do something more practical towards abridging them lessen the labors of his household, and lengthen the durability of his linen, by sending home one of the Cog-Wheel Clothes Wringers sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

IRON AND BRASS SCREW EYES, SCREW Rings, Picture Rings, Hooks, Nails, and Knobs, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

RAZOR STRAPS OF RODGERS & SONS', Mappin's, Chapman's, Hunt's, Hayne's, Morgan's, Emerson's and other good makers' manufacture. Razor Hones, and a variety of Razors for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel 2 14½

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. M. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 24wfm 8p2m